

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Published Monthly at 509 McCormick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, by the National Wool Growers Association Co., Inc.

F. R. Marshall, Editor

Irene Young, Assistant Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown below in the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. To nonmembers in the United States and Canada, \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

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DECEMBER, 1929

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EDITORIAL

No Business Decline

IT is altogether unlikely that a serious or general business depression will follow the recent drop in the stock market. The bad slumps that have come to this country in the wake of former collapses in Wall Street have been the result of lack of confidence.

This time President Hoover acted energetically and secured the quick cooperation of business interests in placing the facts and prospects before the country, and confidence in business has been maintained. Confidence in speculation has been shaken for the present and future good of all.

Nearly all lines of business were and are in sound condition. The readjustments needed in some lines would have been effected quietly and without cause for comment if the deflation of stock prices had not come to pass in such sudden and drastic fashion. But general business and commerce in commodities were in no way inflated and are going on normally with good prospects for next year.

The sheep business has experienced a year of unusually widespread unfavorable weather conditions, which coincided with downward adjustments in foreign wool prices. These foreign wool values are now tending upward but Boston quotations are slow to follow. Changes of account seldom come in the late part of the year in textile materials. January first and September first are turning points and the first of the year will furnish a better opportunity than the present to judge or forecast wool prices of the near future.

Organization Results

IN the revision of the tariff and in development of the new wool marketing system a great deal has been accomplished this year for the permanent improvement of basic conditions in the wool and lamb-producing industries. This has been done nearly altogether by officials of wool growers' organizations who have received reimbursement only for minimum travel expenses. There is danger that organization members may not appreciate the value of services given so unselfishly. The value of what is being accomplished and directions in which further work should be done should be carefully and fully considered by the meetings of wool growers that will be held during the winter. There is inspiration for officers and members of wool growers' associations in the words of our lamented former president, Senator Warren, spoken twenty-eight years ago and repeated in this issue. Our organizations need to be "live, moving, vital forces". They are such. What they are doing has mitigated the effects upon our industry of the recent threat to business.

Farm Board Under Fire

THE attack upon the Federal Farm Board launched in the second week of December by members of the grain trade should stimulate the interest of farmers and of the public on the plans and activities of the board. It should help toward an understanding and appreciation of the tremendous but by no means impossible task, which the board has undertaken with the aid and approval of President Hoover.

To reorganize the agricultural marketing machinery of the United States is a job which only the courageous and experienced would attempt to do. But nothing can effect a permanent cure but removing the cause of the most serious ills of American agriculture. The board has started out on this line and will succeed. It is determined that the marketing of agricultural commodities shall be done through business concerns set up and operated by and for producers, though with large aid, in the way of directions as to procedure and of financial support, of the Federal Farm Board, as provided for in the Agricultural Marketing Act which was the result of eight years' consideration by Congress.

The members of the grain trade and those engaged in the speculative handling of other crops or agricultural commodities who seek to impede the board's work, fail to recognize that at every turn the members of the board, and the cooperative corporations aided by them, are fully appreciative of the necessity of having competent and adequately paid men to conduct the business affairs of those corporations. The officers who make the policies and employ and supervise the salesmen and other help needed in orderly distribution are new faces in marketing circles but they will of necessity have to draw heavily for their most competent business aids from the ranks of the more progressive and liberal minded men now working in the markets on their own account.

The first objective is the establishment of orderly marketing for the benefit of producers and consumers. This means more stable prices for both, and the direction of a larger part of the consumer's dollar to the producer. It is only the second objective, though an important one, to reduce costs of handling from farms and ranches to the factories and kitchens. Service there must be, and of the highest order, and adequately paid. But large speculative profits and extreme price fluctuations which injure everyone,—these are the things the people of the United States, through their Congress, have said must not continue.

The grain speculators may embarrass and hinder the Farm Board, but their opposition will serve more rapidly to convince the public and the farmers of the need of changing our antiquated system of speculative distribution and of the merits of the board's methods.

THE SENATE'S ACTION ON THE WOOL TARIFF

AFTER great delay occasioned by prolonged discussion of other features of the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, the paragraphs relating to wool came up on November 21, for consideration in the United States Senate.

Under the Senate's rule of procedure, consideration at that time was limited to the changes which the Finance Committee recommended to be made in the bill as received from the House of Representatives. Among such proposed amendments interest centred upon the committee's recommendation of the reduction of the House rate of duty of 34 cents per pound of clean content to 31 cents, which is the rate in the present law.

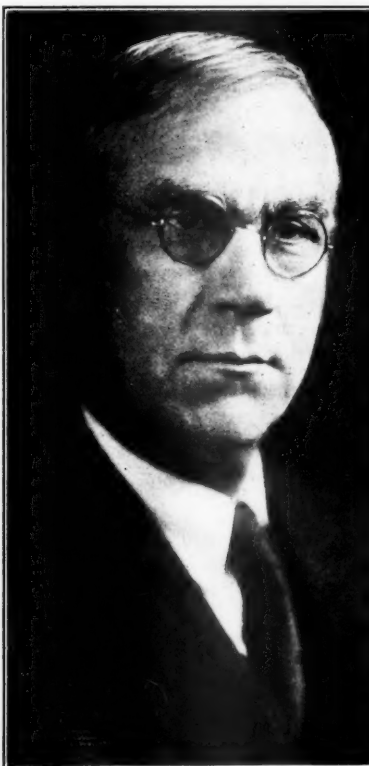
The Senate rejected its Finance Committee's amendment and by a vote of 44 to 26 restored the rate of 34 cents. This action means that when the bill comes into conference for adjustment of the changes made by the Senate, this item will not come up as it must be considered as settled.

The vote was a nonpartisan one, several members of both parties being among the supporters and opponents of the 34-cent rate. Senators Thomas of Idaho and Steiwer of Oregon were active in urging the case of the wool growers upon the attention of the members of the Senate. Senator Walsh of Montana and others of the Democratic party participated in the debate on behalf of the growers. Senator Smoot had been defeated in his committee upon the 34-cent rate, but continued to support it upon the floor.

The special session came to a close before the Senate completed its discussion of the wool schedule. In the regular session, the Senate, on December 6, resumed work on the tariff bill, having before it paragraph 1105 in which are carried the duty rates upon rags and other wool wastes. The Finance Committee proposed material increases over the House rates in this paragraph. It pro-



SENATOR JOHN THOMAS
Idaho, Successor to the Late Senator
Frank R. Gooding



SENATOR REED SMOOT
Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee

posed to raise the rate on wool rags from 8 cents to 24 cents per pound.

Senator Blaine (Wisconsin) spoke for three hours in opposition to the Senate amendments and a vote was not taken on December 6. Senator Blaine was interrupted frequently by Senator Smoot who presented the real facts regarding the relationship between costs of clothing and the price of wool, including the duty.

Action on the amendments for raising the rates on rags and wastes was finally taken after a four-day debate, on December 11. By a vote of 46 to 32, the Senate voted to increase the duty on woolen rags from 7½ cents in the present law to 18 cents, and rates in accordance with growers' requests were also voted on shoddy and other wastes. It seems certain that these changes will be approved in conference and become law. The affirmative votes included ten cast by Democratic senators.

Other items in the Senate bill upon which the growers are asking for changes will come up for consideration when the measure is presented for private amendments, following completion of the committee amendments. This is not likely to take place until some time in January.

CALENDAR Conventions

Idaho Wool Growers—January 9-11,
Idaho Falls.
Washington Wool Growers—Jan-
uary 13-14, Walla Walla.
Oregon Wool Growers—January
16-17, The Dalles.
American National Live Stock—
January 16-18, Denver, Colo.
Utah Wool Growers—January 21-22,
Salt Lake.
Montana Wool Growers—January
23-24, Helena.

Shows

Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden,
Utah—January 11-16.
National Western Stock Show, Den-
ver, Colo.—January 18-25.
Southwest American Livestock
Show, Oklahoma City, Okla.—
March 16-22.

FARM BOARD AUTHORIZES CREDIT FOR NATIONAL PRODUCERS FEEDER POOL

THE Federal Farm Board on November 5 authorized a line of credit of \$5,000,000 to the National Producers Feeder Pool of Chicago, a subsidiary of the National Livestock Producers Association. The line of credit advanced to this cooperative is to be used for the financing of feed-lot cattle under contract to be marketed by any of the terminal commission associations which are members of the National Livestock Producers Association. This line of credit is to be supplemental to and in addition to that which the Producers Livestock Credit Corporation, another subsidiary, now has with the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.

The same class of collateral will be offered by members and patrons of the producers' commission associations as is now required by the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks in making livestock loans to feeders, which is a chattel mortgage on the livestock and the grain to be fed. The same inspectors and the same custodian bank will be used as now function in the case of the Intermediate Credit Bank loans.

This loan is made conditioned upon the National Livestock Producers Association with all of its subsidiaries becoming a part of the National Livestock Marketing Association which is now in course of organization under the Federal Farm Board's direction.

The general plans for the organization of the National Livestock Marketing Association were agreed upon by representatives of twenty-nine cooperative livestock marketing associations in conference with the Federal Farm Board in Chicago, October 23 and 24. At that time an organization committee of nine members was created by the cooperatives to work out details and draft articles of incorporation and by-laws for the association, which will have a capital stock of approximately \$1,000,000. The committee has not yet made a report on its work.

In Memoriam



SENATOR F. E. WARREN

IN January, 1901, the National Wool Growers Association held its first meeting west of the Missouri River and elected a western man as its president—the late Senator Francis Emroy Warren. The Daily Tribune of Salt Lake City, the meeting place, in announcing the election of Senator Warren, referred to him as "a man who has always been prominent in fighting for the interests of the sheepman." Such a statement would have been equally fitting at any time up to the end of his useful life; for increased responsibilities in the national government made no difference: he was always interested and ready to assist the sheepman.

His actual guidance of the wool growers' organization, from 1901 to 1908, covered a transitional period in its history. At the meeting in 1901 the association had been reorganized along broader lines. Prior to that time it had functioned mainly as a protective organization in times of tariff disturbances; the new organization was to be one interested in

the advancement of the sheep industry in every way. Of this new body, the late Senator Warren, in his annual address to the wool growers who were assembled in Portland, Oregon, January 11, 1904, said:

"It is for you to say in this convention and afterwards how fully and well you will support your association and what you will expect it to accomplish; whether it shall be a dormant power reserved only to resist adverse legislation, if attempted, or whether it shall be instead a live, moving, vital force, with tangible objects to work for, battling with every problem, such as will be presented at this convention and elsewhere, from time to time, affecting the general weal and woe of the up-to-date flockmaster."

Senator Warren first became interested in stock-raising in Massachusetts, the state of his birth (June 20, 1844), after he was mustered out of military service at the close of the Civil War. But the West soon lured him and he came to Wyoming in 1868 and built up the Warren Livestock Company, which has headquarters in Cheyenne.

His political career commenced in 1873 when he became president of the Wyoming State Senate. Later he was mayor of Cheyenne and treasurer of Wyoming for three terms. President Arthur appointed him governor of the territory of Wyoming in 1885; in 1889 he was again made governor by President Harrison, and when Wyoming received her statehood Senator Warren became the first governor. His first election to the United States Senate was in November, 1890; he served until the expiration of his term in 1893; was reelected in 1895 and had a seat in the Senate continuously from that time until his death (November 24, 1929).

At the time of his death he was chairman of the Senate committee on appropriations. For many years he was chairman of the committee on military affairs and continued to take an active part in the work of that committee as well as upon that of public buildings and grounds in addition to the arduous work upon appropriations.

The closing of such a life naturally brought forth tribute from every section of the country—so much of good could be said. As typical and particularly interesting, the following is quoted from the San Antonio (Texas) Express of November 26:

"Though he worked longer hours than most officials, he found time to develop his

vast sheep interests, create a public utilities system and promote numerous business enterprises. During the past eight years he held the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations, and this was the bulwark of the Coolidge economy policy. Senator Warren championed tariff protection for the sheepmen years ago, when the free-wool fallacy was still current and "Schedule K" highly unpopular; and events have vindicated his courageous stand. The country's wool industry today owes its prosperity largely to him—and that is but a single service in a long life of constructive labors."

THE NATIVE LAMB IMPROVEMENT CONTEST

NINE states and one hundred and eight counties were represented in the competition for awards for improvement in native lambs in 1929. This was the first year of the contest, the premiums for which were furnished by the National Live Stock Producers Association. Prizes of \$5 each were awarded to ten counties making the most successful docking and castrating campaigns in 1929. One hundred and seventy-five dollars was awarded in three premiums to the states showing the greatest improvement.

The awards were based entirely on the increased numbers of lambs being docked and castrated in 1929 as compared with 1928. The reports were made by county agricultural agents and it was required that the prize money awarded must be used for the promotion of a sheep extension program next year.

Missouri obtained the first state award with a score of 82 points. Twenty-six counties from that state showed 820 new owners who trimmed their lambs in 1929, this number representing nearly 50 per cent of the reported owners in the same counties.

West Virginia was second with an increase of 717 in the number of those performing docking and castration this year in twenty-five counties. In these counties 42 per cent of the sheep owners were shown as having properly trimmed their lambs this year.

Virginia was third with a total of 56 points as compared to 82 points for Missouri and 73 for West Virginia. The ten

highest scoring counties were ranked in the following order:

Greenbrier, W. Va.....	93	points
Linn, Mo.	86	"
Grayson, Va.	78	"
Lewis, W. Va.....	76	"
Monroe, Mo.	70	"
Fulton, Ind.	67	"
Pike, Mo.	67	"
Perry, Ind.	48	"
Preston, W. Va.....	48	"
Howard, Mo.	48	"

This improvement in the condition in which native lambs are marketed is a great benefit to the sheep industry generally. It improves the average quality of the lamb carcasses going into consumption and serves to acquaint the public more adequately with the attractive and economical qualities of good lambs.

The organization promoting this contest is to be congratulated upon its undertaking and the results obtained. A larger number of states and counties can be expected to take part in the competition next year. The giving of greater attention to placing lambs in proper condition for marketing helps to develop interest in the early shipment of the native supply. From flocks represented in the recent contest nearly all of the lambs were marketed before or during August.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY INDICTS THREE IN WESTERN LIVESTOCK LOAN CASE

ACCORDING to the Salt Lake Tribune, the Federal Grand Jury included, in its report to United States District Judge Tillman D. Johnson, indictments and lodged nine charges of using the mails to defraud against George H. Butler, manager of the defunct Western Livestock Loan Company; Miss Lucile Smith, his secretary, and C. Oscar Peterson, his alleged associate.

The Tribune states:

The counts against officials of the Western Livestock Loan Company brings to a close months of investigation by the Department of Justice into the affairs of the bankrupt concern. A picture of widespread fraud is contained in the true bills against Butler and his associates, whose alleged peculations forced the concern into bankruptcy with a net loss of more than \$1,200,000. Bonds have been set at \$10,000 each. The defendants are all in California. * * *

Specific losses totaling \$302,000 have been suffered by five banks in New York, Chicago, and Rock Springs, Wyo., as a result of the frauds, the indictments assert. They charge that by rediscounting fraudulent promissory notes, the Western Livestock

Loan Company used the United States mails to defraud in sending the documents to the several institutions. * * *

In fact, however, the indictments declare, the notes were fictitious, the signatures fraudulently secured, the "security" was falsely represented by fraudulent mortgages and the Western Livestock Loan Company was "a mere pretended and fraudulent concern used by the defendants to obtain money." The charges further state the loan company was insolvent and financially irresponsible and could not guarantee the banks against the loss even if it wished.

Signatures to the fraudulent notes were obtained by false pretenses made to the signers by Butler and his associates, the indictments declare, and the mortgages were secured in like manner. Witnesses explained to the grand jury that the loan company obtained signatures to blank notes from its borrowers, and filled them out at will. Loans were reported to have been made on herds of livestock which never existed, and several mortgages were issued upon single herds.

The notes were reported mailed for rediscount purposes by Butler and Miss Smith during the latter part of 1927 and the early part of 1928. The firm failed March 14, 1928.

The indictment charging Butler with falsifying reports to the Federal Intermediate Bank in Spokane contains five counts, each alleging a separate falsification. The reports were submitted with applications to the bank to discount notes and mortgages, represented as being money advanced by the loan company on livestock. The credit bank is alleged to have lost \$117,000.

Specific alleged falsifications are:

On April 30, 1927, Thatcher Kimball, Arco, Idaho, rancher, was said to have an indebtedness of \$39,314.03, whereas his indebtedness totaled \$104,314.03.

On March 22, 1927, debts of J. W. and Ruth B. Peterson were represented at \$40,000 instead of accurately at \$90,000.

On April 3, 1927, debts of the William Anderson Livestock Company were said to be \$36,400, whereas they were \$151,400.

On April 9, 1927, debts of the Ogden-Utah Feeding Company were reported as \$35,254.81 when they were \$115,254.61.

On May 31, 1927, debts of the Bender Farm and Livestock Company were reported at \$64,500 whereas they were \$149,500.

In making the false reports, Butler was acting through the medium of the Western Agricultural Corporation, one of the many subsidiaries of the Western Livestock Loan Company, the charges state.

Butler is already under two indictments as the result of his company's failure and by swelling the number to twelve, if convicted he faces a maximum sentence of five years for each count. The other indictments charge embezzlement and false reports to the Intermediate Credit Bank.

The new indictments, in naming Miss Smith and Peterson, for the first time have charged persons other than Butler with responsibility for the frauds. Peterson, although not an officer of the concern, is believed by federal authorities to have engineered many of the alleged fraudulent deals. Miss Smith signed a number of the letters which form a basis for the mail fraud charges.

Bonds have been posted by each of the three defendants and their trials set the early part of February.

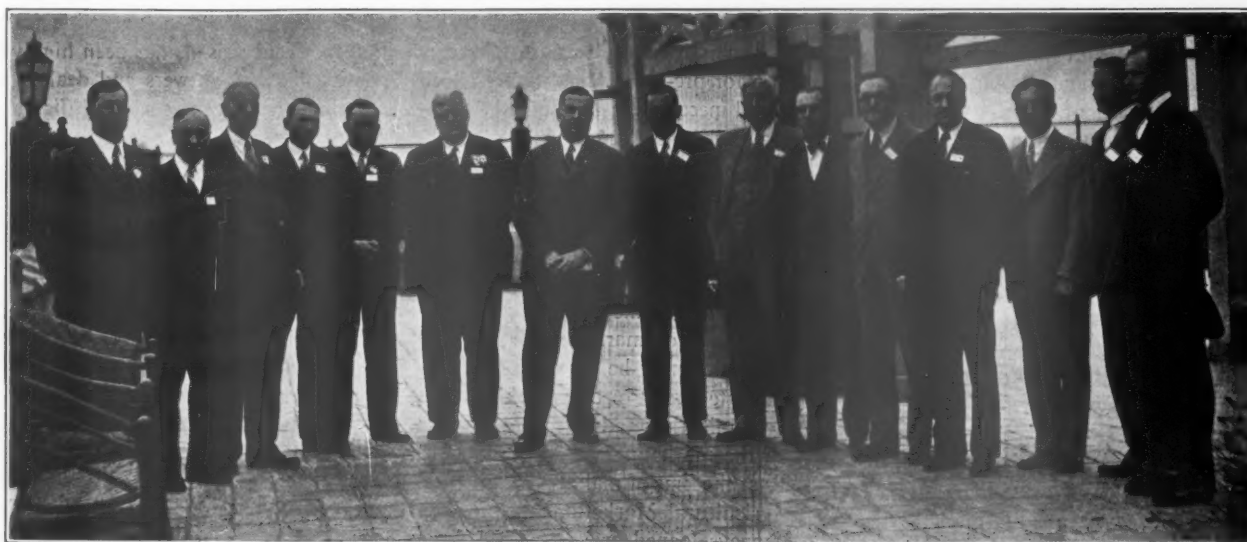
The National Wool Marketing Corporation

Growers Form Their Own Wool Selling Concern—National in Scope—Headquarters Will be at Boston—Organized With Aid of the Federal Farm Board—Assured of Financial Assistance Provided by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929

PAPERS have been filed to provide for the establishment of the National Wool Marketing Corporation with headquarters at Boston, Mass. The temporary office is in charge of Mr. J. B. Wilson, of Wy-

organizations connected with this new national corporation. The corporation will not deal directly with individual growers, but with cooperative wool-marketing associations formed and con-

cago October 4 and 5 under the call of the Federal Farm Board and attended by thirty-six representatives of twenty-seven different associations. All of those directors, except Mr. J. H. Petersen of Cali-



THE TEMPORARY BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING ASSOCIATION

Left to right: C. B. Denman, Federal Farm Board; A. A. Johns, Phoenix, Arizona; R. E. Jones, Wabasha, Minn.; F. H. Wagar, Syracuse, N. Y.; Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, N. M.; J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyoming; L. B. Palmer, Columbus, Ohio; Roger Gillis, Del Rio, Texas; F. J. Hagenbarth, Spencer, Idaho; J. H. Lemmon, S. D.; J. A. Hooper, Salt Lake City, Utah; R. A. Ward, Portland, Oregon; F. R. Marshall, Salt Lake City, Utah; F. O. Landrum, Laguna, Texas; and Murray E. Stebbins, Helena, Montana; J. H. Petersen, California, the 15th director, was not included in the picture.

ming, and is located in Room 602, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

The form of the articles of incorporation and by-laws were agreed upon at San Angelo on November 19 at a meeting of the temporary or organization board of fifteen directors.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation is a grower-owned and controlled concern organized with the help of the Federal Farm Board and with assurance of the board's financial assistance and active cooperation in aiding wool growers in the more orderly and satisfactory marketing of their clips.

Arrangements for the handling of business by the National Wool Marketing Corporation will be completed in time to make pre-shearing advances on 1930 clips, to growers who become members of

trolled exclusively by growers. It is expected that all of the existing large growers' wool marketing associations will join the new corporation, as well as many others that will be formed when needed. The selling and financing of wools will be concentrated in the corporation, which will employ the most competent salesmen in the country to conduct its operations in the markets.

The temporary board of directors, who have worked with the Federal Farm Board in making the plans for the organization and operation of the National Wool Marketing Corporation in accordance with the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, represent wool grower's associations or wool marketing organizations in fifteen states. They were chosen at the wool marketing conference, held at Chi-

fornia, who was not at San Angelo, were photographed during the San Angelo convention. The picture accompanies this report. This temporary board of directors is made up as follows:

L. B. Palmer, President.....	Ohio
Roger Gillis, Vice President.....	Texas
J. B. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer.....	Wyoming
F. J. Hagenbarth.....	Idaho
A. A. Johns.....	Arizona
R. E. Jones.....	Minnesota
Floyd W. Lee.....	New Mexico
J. H. Lemmon.....	South Dakota
J. A. Hooper.....	Utah
F. H. Wagar.....	New York
Murray E. Stebbins.....	Montana
J. H. Petersen.....	California
R. A. Ward.....	Oregon
F. O. Landrum (for mohair).....	Texas
F. R. Marshall.....	Nat'l Wool Growers' Assn.

These temporary officers and directors will be displaced as fast as the various regional or state organizations now in existence or to be formed take out mem-

bership and buy stock in the National Wool Marketing Corporation. Member organizations having wool signed up with individual wool growers will be entitled to own stock in the new corporation and to nominate directors of their own choice when they are admitted to membership. A minimum of 500,000 pounds of wool is required to entitle an organization to membership. Local wool-selling organizations having smaller amounts will be under the necessity of combining to reach the half-million-pound figure or they may place their wool for handling and sale through the National Wool Marketing Corporation without owning stock or having voting membership therein. It is expected that the replacement of these temporary officers and directors by others representing wool actually signed up under the plan will have been completed before the middle of next year.

Wool growers' marketing organizations which desire to hold stock and be represented in the National Wool Marketing Corporation are expected to be cooperative in character. Most of the grower-marketing organizations now active are organized along cooperative lines. Those not so organized can readily meet the requirements for qualification as cooperatives. All that is required is that the stock in such associations shall be held altogether by producers and that dividends paid on such stock shall not exceed 8 per cent per year. In the event that earnings in larger amount are received in some years they can be returned to the producer stockholders either as patronage dividends or used to create a reserve and working capital to be employed in the interests of the organization. In its preference for working with and through cooperative organizations the Farm Board is adhering to the policy of devoting its service and financial aid solely to the interest of producers and not allowing them to be diverted into commercial use or for employment by those not engaged in some form of agricultural production. Organizations having membership and voting representation in the National Wool Marketing Corporation will be required to purchase stock therein at the rate of one share of \$100 par value for each 100,000 pounds of wool placed with

the corporation for handling and sale. Initial payments upon early sales of stock may not furnish sufficient ready capital to meet the expenses of the corporation until proceeds are forthcoming through charges for sales of 1930 wool contributed to the plan.

It is expected that loans of capital for completing the organization work and for defraying expenses of operation until there are receipts from earnings for service in selling wool, will be obtained from the funds of the Federal Farm Board. The board also is to make loans to the corporation for pre-shearing advances. Such loans will necessarily be limited to individuals who hold memberships in organizations that have joined the National Corporation. When the wool is delivered the pre-shearing advance together with such further loan as is made upon the clips will be combined. The Farm Board is empowered to make loans on commodities in process of marketing in addition to those which may be obtained from the Intermediate Credit or other banks which usually limit their advances to 75 per cent of the marketing value of the commodity at the time of making the advance. The Agricultural Marketing Act provides that moneys loaned or advanced by the Farm Board may not draw interest at a rate higher than four per cent.

Objects of the Corporation

The main plan and purpose of the National Wool Marketing Corporation is to secure more stable conditions in the wool markets of the United States and to maintain prices corresponding to world values plus the United States protective tariff upon wool.

This will be done by the uniting, in the National Corporation, of growers' cooperative associations whose individual members combined will furnish a sufficient volume of wool to place the corporation's sales house at Boston in a strong position in the market. Opinions differ as to what amount will be needed to do this. Certainly, 50 million pounds would be sufficient. Such a volume would make the corporation a strong factor in the market from the start. Twenty million pounds would permit the corporation to get under way and to render good service to its members. With that amount of wool the

corporation would have a strong stabilizing influence in the market because the rest of the trade would know that the wools were financed strongly, being handled by men competent to know and obtain the full market value. The benefits would come to both members and nonmembers, not so much through obtaining higher prices at Boston on the consigned clips over early season prices in the country, but by creating more uniform conditions and eliminating much of the wool speculative or gambling feature that in recent seasons has been highly expensive both to growers and dealers and also has made things very difficult for manufacturers.

Reducing costs of selling wool will be one of the corporation's objectives. At the outset the usual charges will be made, and earnings so obtained in excess of expenses placed in the working capital account to increase the value of the stockholders' shares, or paid back to members as patronage dividends.

The corporation's shares will be held by the member organizations in which the individual growers have membership stock. In the case of wools which the National Corporation may sell while stored in warehouses controlled by member cooperatives, such associations will be paid for such storage or other service.

Among secondary but highly important objects of the corporation are: bringing growers into closer contact with manufacturers; developing practical methods of improving the breeding and preparation of members' clips; cooperation with manufacturers and others in promoting the use of wool.

Of great importance in the plan is the fact that officials of the National Wool Marketing Corporation will deal direct with the Federal Farm Board, the Intermediate Credit or other banks, on behalf of all the growers in arranging for making prompt loans upon wool under arrangements that will be effective and also uniform in all sections.

Methods of Operation

The National Wool Marketing Corporation will be operated by officers chosen by directors named by the member organizations and thereby speaking and voting for all the grower members in the

various sections of the country. Voting will be upon the basis of stock held, but each part of the country will be insured representation upon the board of directors so long as its member organizations contribute wool.

The grower will join a cooperative that is a member of the National Corporation. He will vote and hold stock in his association. His association will send directors to vote in the National Corporation and will hold stock therein. Loans arranged for by the national officers will come to the grower through the association of which he is a member, and proceeds of

wool sales and patronage dividends will reach him in the same way.

Directors and officers will receive only payment for their time and expenses in attending corporation meetings. The secretary-treasurer will be the general manager and the connecting link between the National Corporation and its member organizations. He will receive a salary and have no other employment. The national board will employ the needed salesmen and office employees. The head salesman will necessarily be the highest paid employee as he must be a man of

recognized high ability and with long experience in the wool trade.

Most of the wools will need to be warehoused and sold at the Boston market. However, member associations probably can arrange to store their wools in their own warehouses where such already are being operated in good locations, and to forward sample lots to the Boston sales office, which can effect sales and direct the making of delivery direct from such point of storage to the purchasing mill, but the final control of selling price and handling will need to rest in the central sales office.

The National Wool Advisory Committee

THE names of the seven members of the National Wool Advisory Committee to work with the Federal Farm Board were announced by the Hon. C. B. Denman, who is the representative of the livestock and wool industry on the board, on November 20, at the first session of the annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association.

Mr. Denman and the members of the

committee posed for a photograph which is reproduced below.

The wool advisory committee will be the body through which the Federal Farm Board will handle all of its wool and mohair activities. Five of the seven members of the committee are also members of the temporary board of directors of the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

In connection with advisory committees, section three of the Agricultural Marketing Act says:

"The board shall invite the cooperative associations handling any agricultural commodity to establish an advisory commodity committee to consist of seven members, of whom at least two shall be experienced handlers or processors of the commodity, to represent such commodity before the board in matters relating to the commodity. Members of each advisory committee shall be selected by the cooperative associations from time to time in such manner as the board



THE NATIONAL WOOL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Left to right: C. B. Denman, Federal Farm Board; R. A. Ward, Portland, Oregon; L. B. Palmer, Columbus, Ohio; Roger Gillis, Del Rio, Texas; F. J. Hagenbarth, Spencer, Idaho; J. H. Lemmon, Lemmon, S. D.; Matt. Staff, Boston; F. O. Landrum, Laguna, Texas.

shall prescribe. No salary shall be paid to committee members, but the board shall pay each a per diem compensation not exceeding \$20 for attending committee meetings called by the board and for time devoted to other business of the committee authorized by the board, and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law for civilian employees in the executive branch of the government. Each advisory committee shall be designated by the name

of the commodity it represents, as, for example, the 'Cotton Advisory Committee'.

"Each advisory committee shall meet as soon as practicable after its selection, at a time and place designated by the board. Each advisory committee shall meet thereafter at least twice a year upon call of the board, and may meet at other times upon call of a majority of the members thereof. Each advisory committee shall select a chairman and secretary.

"Each advisory committee may by itself

or through its officers, (1) confer directly with the board, call for information from it, or make oral or written representations to it, concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the board and relating to the agricultural commodity, and (2) cooperate with the board in advising the producers through their organizations or otherwise in the development of suitable programs of planting or breeding in order to secure the maximum benefits under this Act consistent with the policy declared in section 1."

THE CONVENTION AT SAN ANGELO

A large attendance; an interesting and instructive introduction to a different type of sheep raising; a short and disturbed program; completion and announcement of the new wool marketing plan; reelection of all officers; entertainment unique and unlimited; a national wool show—these were the features of the sixty-fifth annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association held at San Angelo, Texas, November 20, 21 and 22.

Representatives were present from all but one of the affiliated state associations; these and others from wool markets, stock yards and other allied interests, made up representation from twenty-four different states, the largest number of states ever having attendance at a wool growers' convention.

Wool marketing was of course preeminent in the minds of all those present. Most of the convention addresses and discussions were based upon wool, but special interest developed from the fact that the temporary board of directors of the new National Wool Marketing Corporation were in session on Monday and Tuesday preceding the convention, for the completion of the articles and by-laws of the new corporation. The result of their work and the further plans for promoting and perfecting the wool marketing scheme which has been designed and set up in close consultation with the Federal Farm Board are treated more fully elsewhere in this issue.

Some slight misunderstanding and confusion were occasioned by the fact that the directors of the new corporation were in session all of Monday and Tuesday and unable to make announcements as to the plan, because of the fact that the arrangements had not been agreed upon. ■by the Federal Farm Board. The names

At the Chicago meeting, called by the Federal Farm Board to meet October 4 and 5, representatives of twenty-seven wool marketing and wool grower organizations attended. At that time fifteen of those present were selected as a temporary organizing board of directors of the new corporation. Following a short session at that time the directors delegated five of their number to translate the agreed plan and principles into articles of incorporation and by-laws. This work was actively pursued at Washington, D. C., during the interval with much assistance from the Farm Board, but November 18 was the first meeting of the full board of directors subsequent to their gathering at Chicago. Consequently a great deal remained to be discussed and decided upon. This occupied all of Monday and Tuesday and it was a disappointment to many of those who came long distances, with their chief interest in the wool plan, that no announcements as to the plan or information as to the details of organization and operation were available until Wednesday.

Hon. C. B. Denman, who acts on the Federal Farm Board for livestock, wool and mohair interests, delivered his address at the opening session of the convention on Wednesday forenoon. The substance of Mr. Denman's address is also printed separately in this issue. At the close of his remarks he announced the appointment by the board of the advisory committee on wool and mohair, which was provided in the Agricultural Marketing Act to be created in the case of each commodity. This committee, Mr. Denman stated, was the first of its kind to be decided upon and announced

of its members and a group photograph appear in the article on the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

Executive Committee

The executive committee of the National Wool Growers Association met at the headquarters hotel on the afternoon of Tuesday, November 19. Inasmuch as many members of the executive committee were also acting as directors of the new wool marketing corporation, the latter meeting was suspended in the afternoon and resumed the same evening. President Hagenbarth, Mr. J. B. Wilson, of Wyoming, and the Secretary reported to the committee the status of wool tariff matters at Washington. A resolution was adopted with special reference to the inadequacy of the 31-cent duty rate carried in the bill of the Senate Finance Committee and also in explanation and defense of other proposals made on behalf of the growers on tariff rates. This expression, which appears in the report of the committee on resolutions, was telegraphed in full to Senator John Thomas of Idaho and by him placed in the Congressional Record on Thursday, November 21, shortly in advance of the vote taken in the Senate whereby the wool rate of 34 cents per pound of clean content as carried in the House bill was approved by the Senate over the recommendation of its Finance Committee for a rate of 31 cents.

The committee also spent some time in the discussion of the proposed plan for larger collections upon marketed livestock for the purpose of creating a large meat advertising fund. There was some difference of opinion expressed as to the probable results of such advertising campaign and also upon the undesirable feature of

separate and competitive series of advertisements on behalf of the different classes of meat. It was finally agreed that a somewhat larger collection than that now made at the markets for the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board should be approved with the understanding that it would be used in accordance with the Meat Board's present plans and methods for the promotion of the better understanding of the value and necessity of the use of meat in the human diet.

The financial statement as submitted by the Secretary for the first ten months of the year showed that four of the twelve affiliated state organizations had paid the full amount of the quota assigned to them for 1929 through vote of the executive committee at the Phoenix convention. California and Texas, which were assigned the largest quotas for this year, had almost completed their payments. It seemed likely that most of the other states would reach their mark during the present year. It was considered inadvisable to make any changes in the state quotas or general plans of expenditures for 1930 and it was voted to continue the same financial arrangements for collection and expenditures through next year.

The executive committee held a short session at the close of the program on Friday morning, at which time there was further discussion as to the place for holding the next annual convention. The Colorado and Wyoming associations were active in urging their invitations, respectively to Colorado Springs and to Casper. Spokane was also an active claimant for the convention. It was decided to delay final action until the regular semi-annual meeting of the executive committee, which is expected to be held at Salt Lake during the time of the 1930 Ram Sale.

Program

The convention sessions were held in the Municipal Auditorium of the new City Hall building just completed last March. The style and comfort of the building and particularly of the auditorium represent something strictly modern and provided a surprise and pleasure for those from other states unacquainted with San Angelo and the ways of doing things in the west Texas sheep country. The welcome to the city was extended by Mayor Glo-

ver, and Mr. T. A. Kincaid spoke for the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, introducing the officers and members of the executive committee of the National Association to the audience. Vice President A. A. Jones responded in his customary happy and graceful manner.

At the completion of the opening exercises President Hagenbarth introduced Mr. Denman, who spoke at the outset in appreciation of Texas hospitality and his enjoyment of a long and wide acquaintanceship with the flock masters of the state. Mr. Denman's remarks show a very complete and practical understanding and appreciation of all aspects of the livestock business and his presentation of the plans by which the Farm Board is being guided in its work to revolutionize agricultural marketing was well received. As stated, his announcement of the membership of the wool advisory committee of the Federal Farm Board was a pleasant surprise, highly appreciated by wool growers.

The morning session ended with a short, pithy discussion by Mr. J. B. Wilson of the status of wool tariff matters at Washington. Mr. Wilson had been at Washington during several weeks in connection with wool marketing and tariff matters, coming directly from the Capital to San Angelo, as did also President Hagenbarth. His remarks dealt chiefly with the growers' claim for an advance in the present 31-cent rate of wool duty and also with the present and requested rates upon rags and other wool wastes. He paid tribute to Texas and other southwestern senators who have supported the position of the wool growers, many of whom were recorded on the next day as voting in the Senate in support of the growers' request for an increase in the present rate of duty.

The afternoon session on Wednesday was opened with an address by Texas' popular governor, the Honorable Dan Moody. The Governor spoke chiefly upon the subject of agricultural conditions and the need of marketing reforms, illustrating his remarks in large part by reference to conditions in the cotton-producing sections and markets.

President Hagenbarth followed with his annual address, which was delivered in extemporaneous fashion. He dealt prin-

cipally with apparent conflict of interest between eastern and western sections, particularly as illustrated by some phases of the pending tariff bill. President Hagenbarth also discussed at some length new wool marketing plans. Mention was made of the various past attempts at orderly wool marketing and their failure on account of lack of sufficient support, and now, he declared, with the government behind the movement in the new National Wool Marketing Corporation, the wool growers are being offered "almost on a silver platter" facilities for doing what has been desired for so many years. Continued support of the lamb advertising project of the National Association was also urged by President Hagenbarth.

The Honorable Roger Gillis, vice president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, then presented the essential features of the new wool marketing plan and the lines of work to be followed by the National Wool Marketing Corporation. Mr. Gillis is vice president of the board of directors of the new corporation and also a member of the wool and mohair advisory committee to the Federal Farm Board. He has extensive sheep and goat ranch interests in Texas and is a direct and forceful speaker. His explanation of the benefits to be obtained by individual growers through joining up with the new plan was brief, direct and convincing. His address will be printed in the January issue and its reading and study are particularly urged upon all those interested in wool marketing affairs.

On Thursday morning the convention was opened with an address by George T. Willingmyre, chief of the wool division of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Willingmyre had previously placed the awards in the wool show which was held in connection with the convention and which was under the management of Professors J. M. Jones and S. P. Davis of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. The winning fleeces in each of the various classes were brought to the platform and Mr. Willingmyre discussed the merits of the entries and explained the reasons for making the awards as had been done.

Mr. A. W. Zelomek, statistician-econo-

mist of the Fairchild Publications of New York City, presented a most comprehensive and interesting review of world wool market conditions together with the causes of the recent drop in foreign markets and the prospects for the immediate future. Mr. Zelomek dealt particularly with the fine wool situation, showing that the prices recently reached, both in Europe and this country, permitted manufacturers to feature fabrics made of fine wools, which development reasonably can be expected to result in an increased demand for this type of fleece. In response to numerous requests it has been arranged to print Mr. Zelomek's remarks in the January issue.

The entire convention was entertained on Thursday noon at an old-fashioned southern barbecue held at the wool storage rooms of the Central Storage Company. Sixteen fancy carcasses of lamb had been barbecued in true southern style and were served with proper accompaniments to the great delight and satisfaction of all. It had been planned to devote the rest of the day to examination of wools in the warehouse and to a discussion of the marketing plan. However, the tail end of a storm which was covering the southern states had lowered San Angelo temperature and adjournment was taken to the convention room where an informal discussion of the entire question of wool marketing and the new plan was opened with an address by Hon. C. C. Belcher, a large sheep and goat raiser and a member of the executive committee of the Texas Association. Judge Belcher strongly endorsed the plans for the operation of the National Wool Marketing Corporation and expressed his complete confidence in the officers who had been chosen to steer the new agency through its initial stages. There had been considerable discussion as to whether the system of wool warehouses operating in various parts of the Texas wool and mohair-producing area could be brought into working relationship with the new corporation. It was apparent that some special consideration would be necessary to determine whether or not, or in what way, these warehouses could be brought into full relationship with the National Wool Marketing agency as required under the Agricultural Mar-

keting Act. Judge Belcher expressed the confidence that this could readily be worked out and that such complete cooperation would bring great benefits to the Texas producers and also contribute a large volume of wool to be handled by the National Wool Marketing Corporation, thereby aiding it greatly in its undertaking to secure sufficient memberships to promise the volume of wool necessary to be obtained for handling under this plan and to make the growers' selling agency a material factor in determining the course of prices at our wool markets.

Judge Belcher's talk was followed by over an hour's informal discussion. Numerous questions regarding the operation of the plan were answered by Mr. J. B. Wilson of Wyoming, who had been named as secretary-treasurer of the new corporation.

The Friday morning session was a brief one and devoted entirely to business matters. Dr. A. B. Conner, director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, had been invited to discuss the experience of Texas in its handling of over 200,000,000 acres of public lands which have mainly been passed to private title. Because of the necessity of adjourning the convention to start the automobile drive through the sheep ranching territory and to the Mexican border, Doctor Conner's address was not delivered but is printed in this issue and will be found highly interesting and instructive to students of the public land question in other states.

Upon motion of President Kincaid of the Texas Association, the president and vice presidents of the National Association were reelected by unanimous vote.

The reports of the various committees and of the special committee on convention resolutions were presented by Vice President Johns and adopted with but slight discussion. These reports and resolutions are printed on page 22.

Entertainment

The Texas sheepmen and officers of the state association much more than made good on the promises of entertainment which were made when the invitation was extended at Phoenix last January for the National Association to meet at San An-

gelo. The feature of this entertainment which was especially appreciated and responded to by over one hundred of the visitors was the offer of the automobile drive through a part of the sheep ranch territory. Wool growers from other states were surprised and deeply interested in seeing for the first time the Texas system of handling range sheep.

In addition to furnishing free transportation on this trip the Texas hosts conducted their visitors through Del Rio, over the International Bridge, to participate in the banquet served in one of the famous cafes in the Mexican town of Villa Acuna. The banquet was followed by a dance, and the only regret of the participants was occasioned by the necessity of complying with the inflexible rule under which all visitors to the Mexican side of the border must return to American soil by midnight.

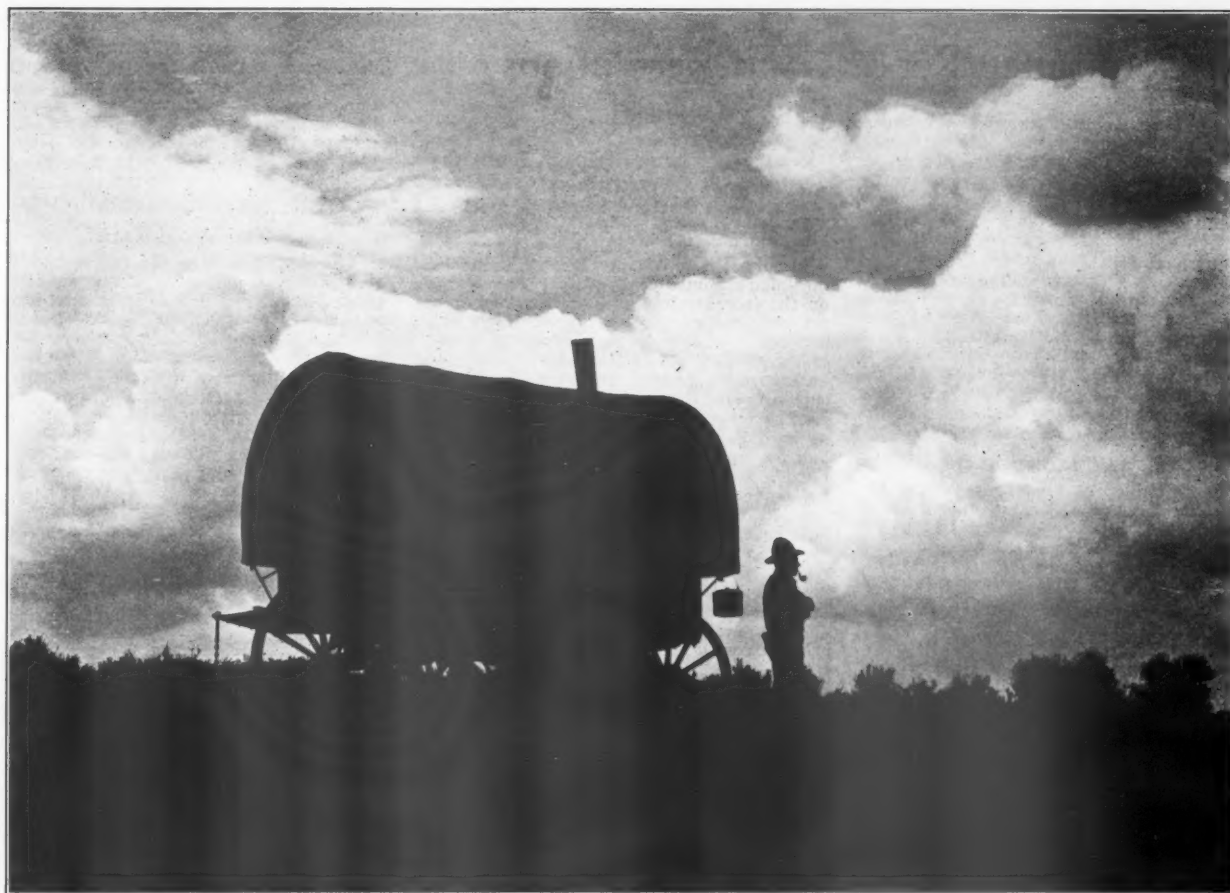
The next morning the drive was resumed with a visit to other sheep ranches in Crockett and other counties, and the return made to San Angelo Saturday evening.

On Tuesday evening, prior to the opening of the convention, the members of the executive committees of the Texas and National Wool Growers associations, those attending the wool marketing sessions, and a large number of others were entertained at a banquet at the new Hilton Hotel, which was followed by a concert given by the San Angelo Colored Choral Society.

On Wednesday evening the Wool Growers Revue was the center of attraction at the Municipal Auditorium, the special costumes, songs, dances, and vaudeville numbers being most highly appreciated by the entire attendance.

On Thursday noon the men attending the convention attended the lamb barbecue.

On Thursday evening the capacity of the ball rooms at both the St. Angelus and the Hilton hotels was taxed. The music was excellent and apparently a large proportion of the wool growers of the western states were on the floors. Entertainment was unique and unlimited and extended with all the graciousness peculiar to Texas.



THE HERDER

Photo by M. S. Benedict

B-r-r-r, or however a telephone rings.

"Hello Hailey, give me the pool hall, will you?"

"Is that you, Jack? This is Martin speaking, up at Boulder Ranger Station. How are you? Say, Jack, one of my herders is sick and I've got to have another. Any guys around there who want to come up? . . . All right, I'll hold the line . . ."

"Yea, hello Jack . . . Who? . . . Don't know him, but send him up will you, on this afternoon's stage and I'll meet him here at the station . . . O. K. Thank you, Jack. So long."

And so a new herder was hired (it's a true story) and the permittee left the station apparently without a worry in the world about his new employee.

Shades of seventeen surety bonds! What of reams of references? Of investigations as to fitness, character, past performance, honesty, or what not?

Nary a care as to that, and that evening my friend, the permittee, with absolute confidence, turned over to this unknown a thousand head of ewes and their lambs, with not much more formality than—"here they are, Keep 'em fat. Go to it."

"Here, bo, are twenty-five thousand dollars, extremely

perishable dollars, dollars with legs on, that walk away in bunches, that die from poison, and stray, and get dogged to death, and killed by coyotes, and piled up by bears. Hop to it."

And the fine thing about the whole astonishing affair was that the herder did go to it, and to his everlasting credit saw the job through, shot straight with the boss and brought 'em in fat, with few losses. And he did it on his own—as a matter of course.

That's not typical, perhaps, that casual way of hiring a treasurer of fancy flocks, but it does illustrate, it seems to me, a certain loyalty to the flock that characterizes these rovers of the range, a loyalty unexpressed and undefined, but which, nevertheless, is mutually acknowledged and understood when the owner says—"here they are."

In twenty years' contact with the industry I have yet to hear of a herder deserting his post—walking out on the band. There's a record for you, a record of courage, loyalty, fidelity, that speaks most awfully well for the calling.

Here's to him!

M. S. Benedict, Supervisor,
Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho

Committee Reports and Resolutions

Adopted at the San Angelo Convention

Report of Committee on Wool Marketing

We, your Committee on Wool Marketing, report as follows:

We endorse the principle of orderly marketing through a central selling agency, and express our sincere thanks to the Federal Farm Board for their valuable help and assistance, and invite their continued interest and support.

We endorse the general plan of the National Wool Marketing Corporation and recommend the friendly consideration of the plan by the various state associations.

Report of Lamb Marketing Committee

Your committee reports that in our opinion the present arrangements with the National Live Stock and Meat Board for financing the lamb campaign be continued and our yearly appropriation for the work be increased, if possible.

We also favor the collection of ten cents per car at the markets for the purpose of increasing the revenues of the Meat Board.

Your committee is also of the opinion that a more orderly method of marketing fat lambs from the feed lots should be instituted, and the officers of this association are requested to work toward that end and also to use the influence of the National Wool Growers Association to assist the lamb feeders in securing ample funds for their operations at a low rate of interest, thus providing a more stable and regular market for our feeder lambs.

Report of Committee on Grazing on Public Lands

Whereas, the President of the United States has suggested that the remaining public domain be ceded to the various states, and,

Whereas, the said public domain consists largely of lands suitable only for the grazing of livestock; and,

Whereas, the wool growing industry of the eleven remaining public land states is in a transitory condition, uncertain and hazardous, and it being highly desirable that some policy be adopted to make safe and certain the future of the industry; and,

Whereas, the cost of production has been steadily increasing until it has arrived at a point in which the entire wool industry of the United States is facing the danger of great loss, not only in the operation of our flocks, but also imperiling many millions of dollars of investment;

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved: That we favor the acceptance of the cession of the public domain to the various public land states and urge that states accepting this offer, do as speedily as possible, convey the remaining public lands to private ownership at prices that will justify the livestock growers in owning the same and paying taxes thereon; and,

Be It Resolved: That we favor giving each state the option of accepting or rejecting the lands within its borders, regardless of the action of any other state.

Be It Further Resolved: That we are opposed to the further setting aside of any part of the public domain for parks, reserves, or any other purpose, until the question of the disposition of the public domain is settled.

Report of Committee on Predatory Animals

The losses to the wild life, livestock and poultry industries of the western United States, due to the depredations of predatory wild animals and rodents, amount to millions of dollars annually. Predatory animals are on the increase in the United States at the present time, except in a few relatively small sections where, through the intensive work of the United States Biological Survey and cooperating agencies, adequate funds have been provided for proper protective measures.

The federal land in the West comprises as high as 84 per cent of the land area of many counties and states. This land is not taxable and, therefore, funds for predatory animal control work by the counties or states comprising these areas are not available. It is believed the federal government, as owning and controlling these lands and deriving revenue therefrom, should prevent the breeding and spreading of predatory animals to other sections.

It is believed that an adequate appropriation for predatory animal control in the United States, under a ten-year program, is a real means of offering farm relief.

Therefore, Be It Resolved; That we, the National Wool Growers Association, in Sixty-fifth Annual Convention assembled at San Angelo, Texas, November 20, 21 and 22, 1929, endorse the work of the United States Biological Survey in its systematic method of predatory animal control and urgently request the United States Congress to increase the appropriation for this work to \$1,378,700 a year for ten years as compared to \$566,634 which is the amount of the present appropriation.

Be It Further Resolved: That we most heartily endorse the ten-year program approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, calling for the increases heretofore stated, which will permit the Department of Agriculture more effectively to carry on cooperative control work against predatory animals and rodent pests that destroy millions of dollars' worth of livestock, game, forage and farm products annually. That we believe the bill known as House Document No. 496 and Senate Bill No. 5488, introduced by Senator Norbeck is correct in principle and carries out the view we entertain and express; but since said bill was not acted upon in the 70th Session of Congress, during which it was introduced, and which expires today, November 22, 1929, we urgently request that the measure be reintroduced at the next session of the National Congress and urge at this session that the various state wool growers' associations, all members of such associations, and all local wool growers' associations request their representatives in Congress to support such bill when introduced and to work earnestly for its passage.

And Be It Further Resolved: That the officers of all interested organizations, and all standing and special legislative committees be, and are hereby, requested to follow up the existing program of securing legislation providing for uniform bounty laws of the western public land states, to the end that bounty appropriations when made by such states may be utilized by all concerned in a fair and equitable manner.

Be It Further Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President

of the United States, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to each member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives from the range states, to the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture and to the Chief of the United States Biological Survey.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

The Wool Tariff

On the showing made before the Ways and Means Committee, the growers were given 34 cents, or a 9 2/3 per cent increase in the present basic wool rate. The Senate Finance Committee did not concur in this increase.

Based on the political platforms of both parties, which reflect the policy of this country, the action of the Senate Finance Committee came as a great surprise to the producer for the following reasons:

First, the 34-cent per pound clean content rate written by the House Committee was not a proper measure of protection to the wool grower. A rate of 40 cents per clean pound was indicated by the growers' testimony and the facts submitted to the committee. In the face of sworn testimony before the Finance Committee, to which there was no rebuttal, the House rate of 34 cents was reduced to 31 cents.

Second, the 1922 rate of 31 cents allowed by the Finance Committee is, in fact, so far as the consumer is concerned, a 6 per cent lower rate on wool than he paid in 1890 to 1913. The House rate of 34 cents per pound of clean wool content would be only 3 1/3 per cent increase over every protective rate during 23 years of protection. From 1890 to 1913 the consumer paid 33 cents per scoured pound via the compensatory tariff allowed the manufacturer, because of the grease duty allowed the grower therefor.

Third, measured by the test of audited accounts, the grower has not averaged prosperity since 1922, active propaganda and belief to the contrary notwithstanding.

Since 1913 the grower has had an increase in operating costs of over 100 per cent, much more in comparative percentage cost than was the 1922 tariff percentage increase through the change to the clean content duty of 31 cents.

Whatever the tariff may be the grower suffers an adverse differential of from 6 to 12 cents per clean pound, owing to the superior packing and quality of foreign imports prepared for the American markets. Yet the cost of production of home-grown competing wools is based on their quality as is and necessarily the protection derived from tariff is higher or lower according to the grade and quality of wool under review.

It has been only by the exercise of the utmost sacrifice, economy, and efficiency, that the grower has paid his interest on war debts and made ends meet since 1922. At the present time, owing to both natural and artificial causes, wool growing in the United States is in actual need of increased protection.

Fourth, although imports of wool itself have not increased, the grower has suffered from increasingly large imports of rags, shoddy, and wastes. Over 36,000,000 pounds of these materials were imported in 1928, thus displacing the use of over 100,000,000 pounds of domestic virgin wools. The short wools of Texas and California and the clothing wools of all other states have been hurt by this competition. Compare these rag and waste imports of less than 400,000 pounds annual average from 1890 to 1913.

These imported competitive soft rags and wastes pay on an average about 13 cents duty per pound and are used wherever possible to substitute for virgin wool. The consumer derives but small benefit because of the compensatory duties allowed on resultant manufactured goods.

Therefore, the rates on shoddy, rags, and other competitive wastes manifestly should be on the same comparative protective basis as the duty on wool itself.

Fifth, although the wool grower has no fault to find with the favorable consideration given by the Senate Finance Committee to the industrial branch of our business, yet he seriously objects to the short shrift allowed his own, the agricultural, end.

In view of the foregoing facts and the platform pledges of both political parties, we, the wool growers of the United States in official annual National Convention assembled at San Angelo, Texas, on the 20th to 22nd of November, 1929, do most earnestly urge that Congress place a tariff of 37 cents on all imports of wool and mohair, together with such adequate tariffs on wastes and rags as will not nullify such basic rates on wool as Congress may enact.

Whereas, the present tariff laws provide that wool may be imported into the United States in bond and no tariff paid thereon unless the same is sold and used in the United States; and,

Whereas, this permits an enlargement of inventories which depresses our local prices; and,

Whereas, at the present time there has been admitted into bond into the United States a large quantity of foreign wool which will have the benefit of any increase in the tariff rate, if any is made, to the detriment of the growers of the United States;

Therefore, Be It Resolved: That we do hereby insist that our representatives in Washington have this provision of importation in bond repealed and a change made in our tariff laws providing for a cash payment of duty at the time any foreign wool is landed in the United States.

Tariff on Sheep Returned After Pasturage in Foreign Countries

Whereas, under the terms of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act and existing laws, owners and growers of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and other domestic animals have the right to drive such animals and livestock into a foreign country for temporary pasturage purposes and have the right to return them, together with their offspring, into the United States free of duty within eight months after having driven them into said foreign country; and,

Whereas, said permission and authority amounts to the abrogation of all tariff duties pertaining to such livestock and takes from the producers of this country whatever tariff protection and benefit they have under other provisions of the law, and

Whereas, this authority and permission have been and are being grossly abused; and all livestock, particularly sheep and cattle, are cheaper in price at this time than if the tariff duty, as written, remain intact;

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved: That this association go on record, earnestly requesting that all members of Congress and the United States Senate lend their vote and influence toward the amendment of the existing law which is now incorporated in

the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill, to the end that there be no special privilege given any grower or group of growers in this country, which will permit them to profit by having all tariff duties removed. With this in mind we respectfully request that the Hawley-Smoot Bill, as submitted to the Senate Finance Committee, September 4, 1929, be amended by striking out the following words, found on page 245 of said bill, lines 10 and 11, to-wit: "or driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only."

Tariff on Breeding Sheep

Be It Resolved, that we favor a tariff of at least \$5.00 per head on breeding sheep in order to encourage the producers of pure-breed sheep of this country.

Appreciation of Efforts of Congressmen Favoring Protective Tariff

Resolved: That the National Wool Growers Association, in convention assembled at San Angelo, Texas, November 20-22, 1929, takes pleasure in expressing thanks and gratitude to its friends in Congress for their loyal and effective work in behalf of the great wool, mohair and livestock industry, and especially for their efforts to obtain an adequate protective tariff on its products.

Protest Against Increased Interest Rates of Intermediate Credit Banks

Whereas, owing to climatic and marketing conditions prevailing during the past year, the operating expenses of the sheep grower have been materially increased above normal years; and,

Whereas, the Intermediate Credit Banks of the nation were organized for the express purpose of extending relief to the agriculturist during emergencies of this nature;

Therefore, Be It Resolved: That we, the National Wool Growers Association, in annual convention assembled in the City of San Angelo, Texas, do hereby express our disapproval of the action of said banks in increasing their interest rates at this time and lowering the valuations on which they base their loans.

Appreciation of the Hon. Claude B. Hudspeth, Representative 16th Congressional District of Texas

Whereas, the Hon. Claude B. Hudspeth has served this district in the Congress of the United States for years with great distinction, and has now voluntarily retired; and,

Whereas, his outstanding work has been particularly devoted to a constant and successful effort to secure the welfare of the wool and mohair growers and the stock raisers of the nation through a tariff on their products, as well as every other possible way.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved by the National Wool Growers Association now in session at San Angelo, Texas, that we take great pleasure in recording hereby and acknowledging the great debt we owe him, and our appreciation for his long and arduous services in our behalf, and

Be It Further Resolved: That our warmest good wishes for his health, long life, happiness, and prosperity go with him always.

Thanks

Be It Further Resolved: That we do hereby extend our assurances of sincere appreciation and heartfelt thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Texas and to the

Honorable Mayor of San Angelo for their very cordial welcome to this state and city; to the committee of resident ladies for the courteous and delightful entertainment provided for the visiting ladies; to Mr. T. A. Kincaid, president of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association, to Mr. C. A. Broome, chairman of the San Angelo Executive Committee, to Mr. C. C. Wild, manager and Mr. Preston Y. Chumley, publicity manager, of the San Angelo Board of City Development, for the very efficient arrangements made by them and the painstaking care exercised by them to supply our every need and want while here; and to all the good citizens of San Angelo for their genuine hospitality and untiring efforts to make this occasion one of the most enjoyable in the history of this organization.

REPORT OF FIRST CONVENTION OF LADIES AUXILIARY

THE first annual convention of the Ladies Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association was held in the Roof Garden of the St. Angelus Hotel, San Angelo, Texas, November 20 to 22, 1929.

The Rev. Arthur Whittle of the Episcopal Church of San Angelo offered the invocation. Gracious greetings were extended by our president. Greetings on behalf of San Angelo were extended to the Auxiliary by Mr. Chumley of the Board of City Development. Mrs. S. O. Stewart of Yakima, Washington, in a very appropriate talk, presented those in attendance with wool flowers, the gift of Yakima Chapter Number 1 of the Washington Auxiliary.

The greater part of the convention sessions were spent in completing the organization of the association, which was commenced in January, 1929, at Phoenix, Arizona.

The wife of the president of the National Wool Growers Association will fill the newly created office of honorary president. Mr. O. M. Plummer of Portland, Oregon, was made honorary member in appreciation of his services to the Auxiliary. Mrs. Harry Roberts of Virginia, the widow of the late Mr. Roberts of Texas, was also made an honorary member.

Chairmen were appointed for committees during 1930 as follows: Program: Mrs. W. P. Mahoney, Oregon; Resolution: Mrs. Floyd Lee, New Mexico; Legislative: Mrs. W. A. Epperson, Colorado.

The wife of the president of each or-

ganization affiliated with the National Wool Growers Association is requested to learn from her husband something of the legislation in their state important to the industry and send it to Mrs. W. A. Eperson, Howbert, Colorado.

A special committee was appointed to select a pin, motto, and colors for the Auxiliary. Mrs. Clark A. Baker of New Mexico was appointed its chairman.

The Ladies Auxiliary wishes to extend its thanks and appreciation to the National Wool Growers Association, the Ladies Auxiliary of the State of Washington, the San Angelo Board of City Development, the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, and the reception committee of San Angelo, for assistance in making its convention very successful and satisfactory.

Mrs. Harlan Hill, President
Ladies Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Assn.

SOME ASSOCIATION HISTORY

I had the pleasure of meeting the President of the National Wool Growers Association in Kansas City many years ago. At that time Mr. Hagenbarth was vice president of the American National Live Stock Association. The next time I met him was in Denver and then he was president of the American National. At both of the meetings referred to, the National Wool Growers Association met in a small room. There was only a handful.

The next meeting of the National Wool Growers Association that I attended was held in Cheyenne, Wyoming, in 1913. I was president of the New Mexico Wool Growers Association, and like all presidents, I appointed myself a delegate to that convention. Mr. A. J. Knollin of Kansas City was eastern vice president and occupied the chair. Mr. Gooding of Gooding, Idaho, was president, and Dr. S. W. McClure, secretary. At that time the headquarters of the association were at Gooding, Idaho, a small place, on a side track. Something had to be done. The organization was not growing; the National Wool Grower magazine was at a standstill. While Mr. A. J. Knollin, was in the chair, I arose for a question of privilege and asked Mr. Knollin to have the doors locked, and then I moved

that every member present should step up and subscribe for ten copies of the National Wool Grower. Eighty members responded at once, and then in behalf of the New Mexico Wool Growers Association, I subscribed for one hundred subscriptions. Nearly \$1000 was laid on the table to put the National Wool Grower on its feet.

It was at that convention that Mr. Hagenbarth was first elected president of the organization and soon after the office of the association was moved to Salt Lake City.

The National Wool Growers Association does not now ask its delegates to sign for blocks of ten subscriptions, but does ask for the support of every sheepman. I am thankful that I have been permitted to see this organization grow from a handful to the greatest livestock association in the United States.

Las Animas, Colo.

H. C. Abbott

OGDEN LIVESTOCK SHOW

IN the sheep classes at the Eleventh Annual Ogden Livestock Show, January 11 to 16, 1930, \$170 is being offered for fat sheep. In carloads, first prizes of \$25 and second prizes of \$15 are listed for sheep and also for lambs, and \$50 for the grand champion carload. In single fat sheep \$10 for first and \$5 for second place for lambs under 110 pounds will be awarded and the same premiums for lambs over 110 pounds; \$10 will be given for the grand champion lamb.

Boys' and girls' 4-H livestock clubs will compete for prizes offered for Holsteins, Jerseys, and Guernseys, for all beef breeds competing for swine, and for sheep. In the breeding classes for sheep there are five classes, with first prizes of \$4, second \$3, third \$2, and fourth \$1, in each of the breeds—Rambouillet, Hampshire, Cotswold, and Lincoln—and in fat lambs. There is also a boys' and girls' club special for Hampshire ram and ewe lambs. In each class there is a first prize of \$5 and three other cash prizes.

In the open section for breeding sheep, divisions for Rambouillets, Hampshires, Lincolns, Cotswolds, and Oxfords are announced with nine classes in each breed, first money in each class being \$10, second \$8, third \$6, and fourth \$4.

FEEDING ON CANVAS

HERE in Idaho many sheepmen have discarded the feed trough and are feeding on a strip of canvas spread out on the ground. The feed trough was very expensive to make, mean to handle, and constantly being broken. These strips of canvas are made in any length, but generally 50 feet long. They are made with eyelets and a rope in each end and can be staked down where desired. They have a thin iron rib every ten feet which keeps them spread out. They can be picked up and shaken whenever dirty. The cost of these canvas strips is 13 cents per foot, which is cheaper than the trough. More sheep can eat at them, the feed can be put out faster and I think there is less waste. A strip of canvas will last much longer than any trough. I have been using these canvas strips for three years and they are as good as new. I think they will last about six years.

This particular design is made by H. L. Abramson, Jerome, Idaho.
Bliss, Idaho S. W. McClure

LAMB FEEDING SITUATION ON DECEMBER 1, 1929

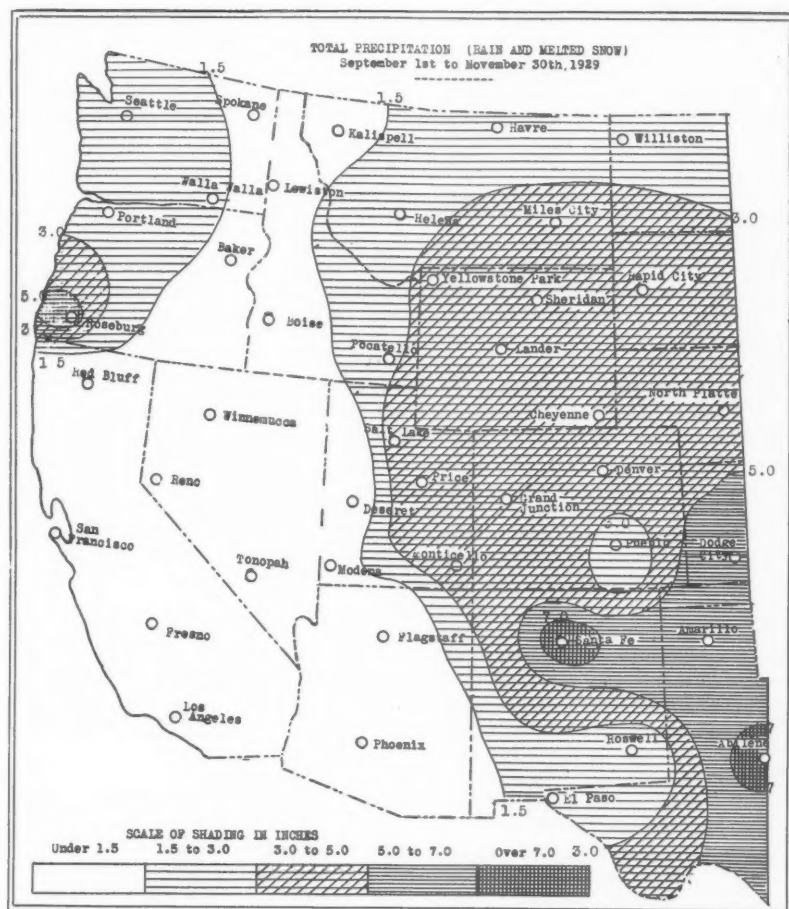
ALL information available about December 1 points to a larger number of lambs and sheep on feed for market at that date than on December 1 a year earlier, according to estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Increased feeding is indicated in the totals in both the corn belt states and in the feeding areas of the western states. It seems probable that the total number on feed early in December this year was at least as large as at that date in any recent year. This is the first year since 1925 in which there was an increase in both the corn belt and the western states in the same year. In other years an increase in one area tended to be offset by a decrease in the other.

The shipments of feeding lambs and sheep, inspected at markets, into the corn belt states during November were the largest for the month since 1922, being about 40 per cent larger than the average November movement during the preceding five years.

THE FALL RAIN RECORD

EXCESS AND DEFICIENCY OF MOISTURE AT VARIOUS POINTS

Precipitation on Western Livestock Ranges during September, October and November, 1929 with departures from normal for 3 months and 6 months.



A pretty severe drought has prevailed over the western grazing states for the past six months, and especially during the past three months, according to the statistics in the accompanying table, and portrayed graphically on the chart herewith. The degree of the drought is rather extreme in much of Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona, where as a rule but a moderate fraction of the normal moisture has been measured. The summer and autumn have been exceptionally dry also in the northern portions of Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. However, in some of these areas, excepting in Washington, Oregon and California, enough moisture fell to give a fairly good growth of range feed, and the condition is thus somewhat mitigated; but everywhere in the areas named rain or snow is badly needed for livestock moisture, to allow the animals the use of the unwatered grazing areas; and forage is giving out already within trailing distance of many watering places. Northern New Mexico, Colorado, southern Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and most of western Texas have been rather well watered this summer and autumn, and range conditions are fairly good, except where new snow is now too deep in a few places.

	Total Amount	Three Months' Excess or Deficiency	Six Months' Excess or Deficiency
Washington—			
Seattle	2.32	-7.32	-6.97
Spokane	0.79	-3.37	-5.08
Walla Walla	1.70	-2.84	-3.24
Oregon—			
Portland	2.31	-8.89	-9.22
Baker City	0.54	-2.16	-2.48
Roseburg	5.90	-7.05	-6.11
California—			
Red Bluff	0.10	-4.99	-4.28
San Francisco	0.01	-3.91	-3.26
Fresno	0.01	-1.70	-1.52
Los Angeles	0.32	-1.73	-1.69
Nevada—			
Winnemucca	0.07	-1.64	-2.42
Reno	0.06	-1.20	-0.21
Tonopah	Trace	-0.38	+0.19
Arizona—			
Phoenix	0.39	-1.47	-0.68
Flagstaff	0.95	-3.36	-1.24
New Mexico—			
Santa Fe	7.47	+4.16	+5.47
Roswell	2.09	-1.90	-1.28
Texas—			
Amarillo	6.16	+1.28	-0.41
Abilene	8.15	+1.60	-4.93
El Paso	2.05	-0.50	-0.04
Montana—			
Helena	2.20	-0.68	-3.59
Kalispell	1.19	-2.46	-5.23
Havre	2.41	-0.16	-3.21
Miles City	3.40	+0.89	-0.47
Williston, N. D.	2.29	-0.24	-4.12
Idaho—			
Lewiston	1.02	-2.82	-2.90
Pocatello	2.34	-0.52	-0.40
Boise	0.52	-2.53	-2.69
Utah—			
Deseret	1.41	-0.62	+0.23
Logan	5.66	+1.65	+1.62
Price	4.07	+1.80	+2.24
Salt Lake City	3.55	-0.22	-0.87
Modena	0.90	-1.51	-1.07
Monticello	3.23	-1.58	-0.38
Wyoming—			
Yellowstone	3.30	-0.65	-1.09
Sheridan	4.18	-1.21	-2.89
Lander	4.28	+1.40	-0.18
Cheyenne	4.81	+2.13	+1.44
Rapid City, S. D.	4.22	+1.59	+2.82
No. Platte, Neb.	4.30	+1.41	+2.53
Colorado—			
Denver	3.66	+1.07	+1.60
Pueblo	2.45	+0.67	+1.36
Grand Junction	3.31	+0.87	+2.48
Dodge City, Kan.	5.99	+2.16	+2.87

AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY

THE notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and based upon reports and publications of that bureau for the month of November.

The letters are from interested readers. The Wool Grower welcomes and desires such communications from any part of the country and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and statements of occurrences of importance and significance to wool growers.

WYOMING

Some moderately cool weather occurred, though none that was especially hard on livestock in November; and there were frequent light falls of snow, which in the main were helpful on the open range. Feeding occurred in most counties, but cattle and sheep were still largely on range. The long continued inclement weather is proving detrimental to some livestock where feed is not so good and a heavy, general snowstorm, November 30-December 1, with exceptionally low temperatures in central and eastern counties was especially severe on all livestock.

Cokeville

There was only a 5 per cent lamb crop raised in this locality. Some of the men sold their ewe lambs and purchased yearlings instead. I think most of the outfits have fewer sheep than they had a year ago on account of the severe winter of 1928-29.

Alfalfa hay can be purchased at \$12 in the stack.

Yearling ewes are selling at \$12.75 a head.

We have had good fall weather up to the present (November 11) and range feed is good.

Vincent Bennion

MONTANA

Much warm weather occurred though there were one or two spells of zero weather, which was only temporarily hard on livestock. Rains occurred occasionally, and snows were fairly general, being

too deep for livestock at times. Consequently livestock conditions remain pretty good. Some supplemental feeding is reported, but most livestock are subsisting on the open range. Snow and cold weather were fairly severe December 1.

Cleveland

Fall range feed is of excellent quality, but about 25 per cent short (November 25). We have had some snow and 10-below weather this month; the snow was needed, however, as the range is very dry. Alfalfa hay can be bought for \$12 to \$16 a ton in the stack, but not much is for sale here.

Some yearling ewes have changed hands at \$10; mixed ages at \$6 to \$8. I think a larger number of ewes will be bred this fall than last. Also more ewe lambs have been held over than in 1928.

Lambs were about five pounds lighter this fall.

Range sheep are in poor condition to go into the winter, but nearly all the sheepmen here are buying oil cake to offset our short hay crop.

As I am strong on grading and culling, I should like to hear more from the Nevada sheepmen who are doing such work. If I had two sheep and one was a cull, I'd move the cull on, or put his hide on the fence.

C. O. White

Ingomar

For the most part November weather has been good, but it is quite cold today (November 21), with about one inch of snow. Feed on the winter range is only fair as to quantity, but of very good quality. Alfalfa hay in the stack is priced at \$10 to \$12.

The following prices have been paid for ewes recently: yearlings, \$10 to \$11; twos and threes, \$11 to \$12; fours and older, \$5 to \$8. I think a considerably larger number of ewes are being bred this season than in 1928.

To have an expert wool grader estimate shrink and percentage of different grades in each clip as well as the character and strength in order that the grease value

might be determined here in the primary market at or after shearing time and that each grower might know the value of his clip in comparison with others and thus be able to sell it intelligently at private sale is my idea of the proper way to market wool. If the clips are pooled, each one should be sold on its merit.

E. W. Wayman

Wolf Creek

Early fall weather was good, but fall range feed is very short (October 29).

The lamb crop was generally lighter in weight than a year ago and more ewe lambs were shipped out.

Breeding bands are larger I believe. Sales of yearlings have been made at \$10 to \$12 a head, and older ones at \$4 to \$7.

Sheepmen are paying \$10 to \$12 a ton for alfalfa hay in the stack.

Wm. C. Steinbach

IDAHO

Cold, clear weather prevailed, with no untoward conditions affecting livestock, except that the occasional light precipitation was insufficient to relieve the drought on the public ranges. However, livestock are still doing well in nearly all sections of the state, most of them being still in stubble or other fields.

Rupert

We have had very dry weather during the past month—too dry for good winter range. About half of our sheep go through the winter without feed. From \$9 to \$10 is being asked for alfalfa hay in the stack (November 20).

Yearling ewes have sold recently at \$12 a head; mixed ages at \$9. I think a smaller number are being bred this season.

Wm. Broadhead

OREGON

Freezing nights and mild days have been fine, but there has been no rain of importance for some time, and ranges are in not very good shape, and water supplies and sources are unusually low. Livestock have done only fairly well.

Parkdale

This is a district with very little stock raising, but very extensive fruit culture. Of late years, however, a number of people are starting small flocks of sheep, from a few to one hundred head per flock. Sheep pay well where one has pasture for them during the summer and hay to feed in the winter.

It has been very dry here all summer and there have only been a couple of light showers this fall up to the present (November 26).

Very few ewe lambs are slaughtered here or marketed for slaughter. A large number of new flocks were started this fall and ewes of mixed ages sold from \$4.50 to \$11.25.

Alfalfa hay sold at cutting time from \$12.50 to \$15 a ton in the field and baled hay now sells for \$20 and up per ton.

A lot of horticulturists have been paying big prices for sheep manure to put around their trees and some of it has been trucked in for over a hundred miles. This will help make the small flocks more profitable.

The winters here are generally such that sheep have to be fed. The worst menace to the industry is dogs.

Walter O. B. Davidson

WASHINGTON

Droughty conditions are rather severe in the eastern portion, but cattle and ranges are fair in the west. Stubble pasturage is about gone and feeding has become general. Statewide precipitation has been very light for many months.

NEVADA

This was a moderately cold and unusually dry month over the state. The range is consequently in bad condition in most sections, with a shortage of both water and feed. Some good feed is reported on the winter range, but it is still inaccessible because of the lack of snow for moisture. Very few flocks have gone to the winter range; and supplemental or full feeding is being done in several places.

Tonopah

There have been no storms during November; it is unusually warm for this time of year (November 29). But due to summer showers, feed on the winter

ranges is better than in several years. Very little hay is bought or sold here, as practically all of the sheep go through the winter without extra feeding.

E. H. Owens

Eureka

Range sheep in this locality look very good and feed on the winter range is good, but we need a six-inch fall of snow so the sheep can get away from wells and springs. Rams are put with the ewes any time from November 25 to December 1, and snow now would help them out a lot.

None of the sheep are fed here during the winter, so very little hay is purchased. Wild hay can be had, however, at \$8 a ton; alfalfa at \$12.50 to \$15 in the stack. Hay is only bought for small ewe lambs, rams, and old ewes.

W. H.

UTAH

November was cold and dry, being highly favorable for cattle and sheep on farm pastures and gleanings in the corn and beet fields, and these animals are generally in first class shape, though in some sections this forage has been exhausted because overstocked, and sheep are using the fringes of the foothills where a little snow is available. No considerable number of sheep have yet entered the regular winter range areas for the want of snow on the deserts; and feed is becoming scarce near watering places. But there is pretty good feed awaiting the bands when snow comes on the deserts.

COLORADO

Cold, stormy weather with considerable snow has been hard on livestock, especially in northeastern counties, though cattle and sheep on the western slope continue to do very well. Some shrinkages occurred in northeastern herds, but they continue good in the west and southeast. Ranges are good, except for too much snow in the northeast. This condition was augmented by more snow generally in eastern counties December 1, attended by rather severely cold weather.

Durango

Since September 1 we have had both stormy and good weather, the latter part of September being unusually wet and unfavorable for sheep.

Conditions of feed on the fall range are very good, owing to so much rain during July, August and September.

From what I can learn, there have been more ewe lambs shipped from this locality this fall than last. Lambs as a rule are from five to seven pounds lighter than they were in 1928. I imagine there will be about as many ewes bred as usual. Ewes have sold for so many different prices in this part of the country, it is hard to determine the average. Some good yearling Rambouillet ewes have sold for \$13 and older ewes of good breeding for from \$3.50 up. Navajo ewes are selling from \$2.50 up, depending on age and flesh.

We have a very mixed lot of sheep in this district: some very good and some very common. But the better grades are holding up around \$13 for yearlings and \$10 to \$12 for mixed ages of good quality.

I have not heard of very much alfalfa hay being sold. I think it can be bought from \$8 to \$10 per measured ton. Sheepmen buy hay in the stack by measurement. In some cases they take 450 feet for a ton and in others, 480 feet for a ton. I have not heard of them ever getting 512 feet for a ton.

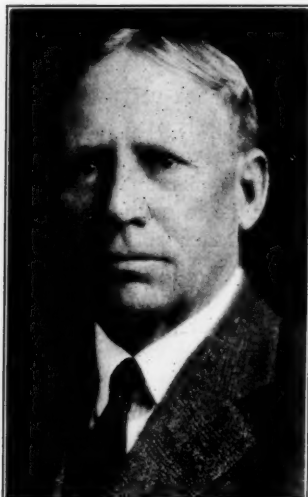
The sheepmen around here are about the same as they are in other parts of the West. Their ideas are different about changing the way of selling wool. Some wool was contracted early at 30 to 31 cents, but most of it was not sold until after shearing and as prices kept declining, a big per cent of the wool was consigned. I was one of the last ones to consign. Eight or ten of us loaded out the latter part of June. We received 18 cents in advance on consigning to the National Wool Exchange at Boston. Four or five of us had been offered 28 cents here a few days before we shipped. Three of us got final returns for our wool in about six weeks. While I was very well pleased with the sale and returns, as my wool netted me 29 cents, one of the other men only received a net of 25 cents and the other 24 cents. Both of them had been offered 28 cents about a week before

(Continued to page 54)

THE COMMISSION ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN



PERRY W. JENKINS
Wyoming



I. M. BRANDJORD
Montana



RUDOLPH KUCHLER
Arizona



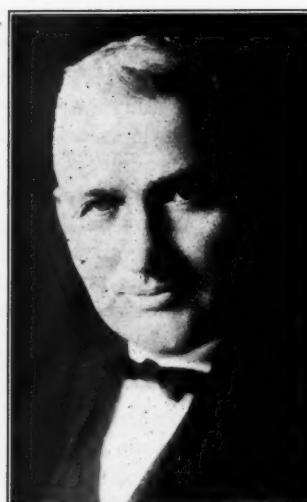
GEO. W. MALONE
Nevada



CHAS. J. MOYNIHAN
Colorado



I. H. NASH
Idaho



H. O. BURSUM
New Mexico



WILLIAM PETERSON
Utah

THE commission to recommend action in respect to federal public lands which was proposed and appointed by President Hoover, nominations being made from public land states, met at Washington, D. C., November 23.

The session was a short one and the only announcements made were to the effect that another meeting would be held soon and that a number of committees

were formed to assemble information upon different phases of public land questions.

Later, Chairman Garfield was reported to have said that the commission would complete and submit its report by mid-winter. If such is the plan there probably will be no public hearings in the West. Such a plan would indicate that a program of federal legislation may be

recommended for consideration by the present session of Congress, although the earlier statements of the President and of Secretary Wilbur mentioned the enactment by the public land states of legislation to define policies for administration of the lands.

Secretary Wilbur addressed the commission upon the importance of water in public land states and the relationship of



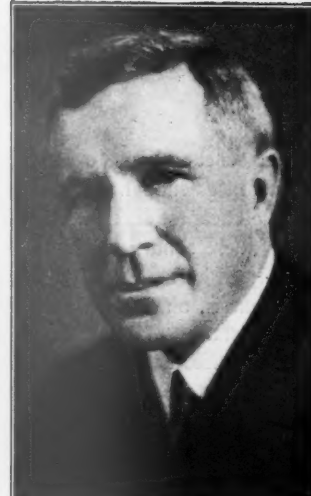
SECRETARY WILBUR
Department of Interior



MARY ROBERTS RINEHART
Washington, D. C.



SECRETARY HYDE
Department of Agriculture



GEO. H. LORIMER
Pennsylvania



DR. ELWOOD MEAD
California



JAMES R. GARFIELD
Chairman



GARDNER COWLES
Iowa



JAMES P. GOODRICH
Indiana



COL. W. B. GREELEY
Washington

the public lands to the conservation and development of water resources.

In addition to the members shown above and on the opposite page, the President's Public Land Commission includes H. K. Tiffany, Washington; E. C. Van Petten, Oregon; Wallace Townsend, Arkansas; and Huntley Spaulding, New Hampshire. Secretary Wilbur and Secretary Hyde are ex officio members.

Sheepherding by Motor Boat

By Frank R. Arnold

THE cheapest pasture is an island just large enough for your flock alone and the cheapest sheep herder is a motor boat. These conditions, like the sea gull, are only to be found, far east and far inland, that is, on the coast of Maine and on the islands of the Great Salt Lake. In both places islands abound, but you'll find the best sheep on the Salt Lake islands, a fact that may surprise the eastern tourist when he crosses the Lucin cut-off and, lumping the Great Salt Lake with the Dead Sea, concludes that this is a Lot's-wife country and is all given over to death, desolation and salt.

He would be much surprised, if he were to see a barge load of lambs coming from Fremont Island, five miles to the south, meeting him some July day at Promontory Point, and if he really cares to investigate the Salt Lake sheep situation, he will do well to go back to Ogden, motor out to Hooper ten miles to the southwest, and get Verge Jensen to take him out to Fremont Island to see the flock that R. W. Sevy of Salt Lake has kept out there since 1916 and which usually numbers 1200 ewes, but thanks to the bitter winter conditions of 1928-29 was reduced to a thousand.

Hooper is out on a greasewood, alkali plain, which when drained produces beets and alfalfa equal to any in Utah and when undrained makes excellent cattle range. Fremont Island is in full view to the west with Antelope Island to the south and Promontory Point so near to the north it almost seems to touch Fremont, while in behind are Carrington and Stansbury. Fremont looks so near you think you could row over in half an hour. That shows that you may be nautical, but don't know your Great Salt Lake.

The island is a good two hours away by any modern communications, except airplane. It is a primitive western journey. You ride an antiquated truck through two miles of greasewood plain; you go down a cat walk of logs through slippery slime to the water's edge; you enter a rowboat that has a jerky feminine

motor attached; you are pushed by men in rubber boots through a half mile of what Hooper people call loblolly, a word that the dictionary defines as thick gruel. It is a thick gruel, black and ill-smelling enough to have come from a cesspool that hasn't been cleaned out for ten years.

Soon the motor gets to working, you get out into the lake and transfer to a larger motor boat, rising high out of the water, and famous for lack of speed. It was built ten years ago with oak ribs and pine boards at West Point, a few miles to the south of Hooper.

You are now fairly launched for the island and begin to talk sheep with Mr. Jensen. He tells you all the herding he has to do is to go out to the island after a big wind and clean out the troughs which get filled with sand and no longer make available the water from four driven wells. Usually he takes the bucks out in September, and thus lambs are dropped in February, but last year the management fortunately had a weather-wise hunch, and did not take the bucks out until November. Mr. Jensen does not have to be on the island during lambing time, as the sheep are so wild they will abandon their lambs if human beings are about, though some help is often necessary when a ewe lies down on a hillside with her head lower than her body. Then she has neither strength enough to get up nor sense enough to swing herself around to a more advantageous maternal position.

The island landing is easier than the start from Hooper, for the island shore is either fine sand or rocky. All the same, you have to switch from the tub motor boat to the motor rowboat, a far speedier craft, but too low in the water for the sudden lake storms of wind.

The island sheep pasture is exactly like a hilly piece of the mainland dropped into the lake. Its main advantages as an ovine year-round residence are the security against wild animals; the early spring which comes with the melting of the snow in February; and the abundance of June grass which the sheep eat

green in spring, as dry hay in August, and as wet hay in winter. They also find much sage brush for winter feed. Another advantage is the large number of cave-like rocky hollows in the hills, so useful for maternity cases in the spring and for warmth in the winter. The main advantage, however, is the decreased expense in herding. The yearly rental of the island, which has been taken on a thirteen years' lease, is \$800 which makes the 2200 acres of the island rent for about 40 cents an acre. Taxes and motor boat expenses amount to about \$700 a year, but these expenses do not seem large when compared with the yearly expenses of herder, camp tender, and the winter feeding so often necessary in severe winters in northern Utah, but never on this island.

You find on the island no buffalo and no cattle as you do on Antelope. Fremont Island was homesteaded some years ago by the Winter family, and it still belongs to the family estate. You can still find their rock house on the sandy point that runs out to the south away from the hilly center of the island. Human geography in other form than ovine is not lacking from the island, and Hooper still gossips about how Mrs. Winter used to row her children every day out from the island and make them swim in. The remote island made her a boy-scout executive as well as a school-teacher mother. A thoroughly modern human touch is soon to be given to the island in the beacon which is to be erected to guide the mail planes, which four times a day pass over the lake on their way from Salt Lake City to Boise.

The resources of the Great Salt Lake are even on the increase. Motor boats (not the sheepherding boat) make 38 miles an hour on its saline waters, as compared with 35 on the fresh water of Utah Lake. Fremont and Antelope are the only islands with sheep, though Carrington has a few. Bird Island with its flocks of regurgitating gulls is the only island usually visited by tourists, but the sheepman, the tourist, the motor boat enthusiast, and the airplane driver all need the lake islands, and are going to use them more each year.

Texas' Land Policy in Relation to Land Utilization

By A. B. Conner

Director, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station

THE disposal of public domain and its development has always been a problem of grave concern to the people. This has been especially true in Texas, where, in setting up the government the chief asset of the Republic was its large holdings of land. It had no money, no credit, no system of taxation, no adequate system of schools, and, in fact, no hope for wealth, prosperity, and contentment except through the development of its public domain.

One of the most important economic problems before the American people today is the effective utilization of land. Land is capital stock and can be depleted, maintained, or even increased in value. Land can be effectively utilized without impairing its value to succeeding generations. The effective utilization of our landed area, accordingly, should be one of the main objectives of public and private policy.

Texas furnishes a striking example of the disposition of a public domain in such a way as to aid materially in the promotion of education and the development of agriculture and industry. The desire on the part of the people for such development is expressed in the Declaration of Independence of Texas in which the General Assembly set forth its dissatisfaction at the lack of a public school system and other developments which are conducive to human satisfaction and welfare. Accordingly, we see here at the very beginning of the Republic of Texas the molding of public sentiment in favor of a rather definite land policy, the objectives of which were to provide for education, development, and the general well-being of its people.

Disposition of Public Domain of Texas

Texas has had a most unique experience with reference to the disposal of her public domain. The fact that she possessed approximately 242,000,000 acres of land at the time she became a republic and is, at the present time, practically without public domain, would seem on the face of

it to indicate that she has dispensed her public lands in a lavish or prodigal way. She has in fact disposed of millions of acres of land in a comparatively short period of time, but when we come to consider the conditions and provisions made in the disposal of these lands it is obvious that her land policy was predicated on sound economic principles. Let us for a moment lose sight of the numerous and apparently liberal grants of land made from time to time over a period of less than 100 years and visualize the purposes for which these grants were made. We find that approximately 52,000,000 acres, or almost one-third of the present area of the state, was given for educational purposes to support the public schools, the higher educational institutions, and to educate her unfortunates. She gave 36,000,000 acres for the building of railroads and other internal improvements. She sold some to pay public debt and at various times made grants and concessions to citizens and colonists amounting to some 68,000,000 acres. These disposals together with the sale of 67,000,000 acres to the federal government in settlement of the northwest boundary dispute aggregate 221,000,000 acres of the original holdings of 242,000,000 acres by the Republic of Texas.

While these figures are only approximations they serve in a very definite way to show the disposition of the public domain and reflect the public land policy. Stating the matter briefly, when Texas became a republic and even when she entered the Union she possessed a large public domain, but little money, little credit, a limited system of taxation, and limited resources aside from her land. She used her public domain to make provision for the education of her people, to free herself from debt, to induce the building of railroads, and other development, and to populate her territory "to make a nation of home-builders, independent and loyal citizens". So much for the public land policy and the disposal of public domain.

Effect on Agricultural and Commercial Development

The land policy of the state has exerted a powerful influence upon the development of agriculture and commercial industries. This policy particularly provided for the endowment of education, the stimulation of transportation facilities, and the development of agriculture, as these facilities were fundamental to the ultimate development of agriculture, industry and commerce. Her transportation facilities embrace over 21,000 miles of railroad trackage greatly stimulated by reason of the public land policy. Texas has approximately 1,000 miles of brick and concrete surfaced highways, about 4,500 miles of bituminous topped roads, and 6,000 miles of other light surfaced roads. The total length of highways in Texas, including both federal and state systems, is more than 20,000 miles and it is estimated that the total amount of roadways of all classes in Texas is 180,000 miles. Texas has 6,800 miles of transmission lines and local distribution lines amounting to 9,500 miles, serving 2,850,000 people, or about one-half the population of the state. Pipe lines for the conveyance of petroleum add to the facility of transporting this product. She has a high proportion of privately owned and privately developed lands due directly to her land policy.

The soundness of the state's land policy has been fully justified by the rapid increase in property values as shown in the present value of property rendered for taxation amounting to more than \$4,000,000,000. The annual value of agricultural products, including crops and livestock, approximates \$1,000,000,000. The receipts to the General Revenue Fund are approximately \$25,000,000 annually, not taking into account revenues for special purposes. The rate of development of property wealth is indicated by the fact that the average increase in valuation of property rendered for taxes for a ten-year period amounts to \$88,000,000 an-

nually. Texas is obviously wealthier with her lands privately owned and developed than would have been possible had she retained her public domain.

Permanency of Ranching Industry

The public land policy has greatly stimulated the development of agriculture, industry, and commerce, and these developments have influenced the type, system, and permanency of the ranching industry as practiced. These changes were in a large measure directly chargeable to the heavier investments of labor and capital in ranching equipment and permanent improvements than existed under the old order of things when the ranchman's capital was largely invested in movable property. Such investments leading to stability and permanency of the ranching industry could only be expected under a system of private ownership of the land. The classification of land was clearly a recognition of the utility of land for special purposes and an attempt to encourage the development of productive units. This has resulted in the occupation and utilization of land very largely for the purpose for which it is adapted and such encouragement on the part of a state or nation to its citizenship is one of the most laudable purposes of government.

These conditions influenced very largely by the land policy have resulted in the occupation and utilization of grazing lands. These lands under private ownership have been equipped with fences for protection against predatory animals, protection against disease, the elimination of herding costs, and for facilitating the management of livestock and enabling a better conservation and utilization of the vegetation of the range. Watering facilities have been greatly extended by the use of wells. The construction of good fences and the extending of adequate water supplies have made possible "loose" grazing which is estimated to apply to 90 per cent of Texas' range flocks. The average fleece weight from sheep in Texas has been increased from 5.8 pounds in 1890 to 8.5 pounds in 1929 due largely to better breeding and better flock management made possible through the better control of flocks. One of the most significant

features in the development of ranching, particularly in the Edwards Plateau region, has been the effect that the occupation, ownership, and control of lands by private individuals has had upon the utilization of the vegetation of the range through a diversified system of grazing, in which cattle, sheep, and goats graze on the same land. Studies made and reported upon by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station on the activities of livestock—cattle, sheep, and goats—show that these different classes of animals do use, to a considerable extent, different forms of vegetation and, therefore, more completely utilize the range vegetation than when any one class alone is grazed. Thus many forms of range vegetation yield up a return which would otherwise be wasted. Experience has taught the ranchmen that overstocking of the range may cause the extinction of certain desirable species and, accordingly, attention is being focused upon the many different species which make up the total range feed value and the best means of preserving and perpetuating these species under range conditions. The ranching industry in Texas and particularly in the Edwards Plateau region, according to economists who have studied this industry, has been developed along sound economic lines, particularly from the standpoint of the effective utilization of the land in the production of livestock.

The policy of Texas through which her lands have passed from the public to private ownership has stimulated heavier investments in equipment and improvements and brought about a more stable and permanent type of ranching, resulting in the full utilization of grazing lands for the purposes for which they were best suited. It has enabled ranchmen more quickly and more surely to breed up the quality of livestock and has undoubtedly exerted a great influence on the whole ranching industry and agriculture in general.

WOOL FABRICS TRANSMIT VIOLET RAYS

INVESTIGATIONS recently conducted by the British Research Association for the Woolen and Worsted Industries show that wool fabrics give a remarkably high

transmission of the ultra-violet rays of the sun. Over 100 different fabrics were covered in the study. According to Dalgely's Annual Wool Review for Australasia, which reports these investigations, it was found that the amount of ultra-violet ray penetration depended largely upon the weave and texture of the fabric, but that the transmission by woolen flannel was considerably better than that of an equal thickness of artificial silk. Hence, it is possible to "wear an appreciable thickness of woolen garments and so be warmly clad and yet receive as much ultra-violet radiation as when clad in a lesser thickness of artificial silk." Experiments also proved that of two pieces of fabric, one all wool and the other wool and cotton, the former transmitted a greater amount of the rays than the latter. The general conclusions of the study made by the research association were that "all fabrics cut off a large amount of ultra-violet radiation and that the weave and texture of the fabric were the controlling factors, but that equal thicknesses of woolen materials had, on the whole, a higher transmissive power than the other fibres examined".

POISONOUS PLANTS ILLUSTRATED IN NATURAL COLOR

TO help livestock men to identify and then guard against the plants growing on the range which are poisonous to livestock, many of the plants are illustrated in their natural colors in U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1245-D, "Stock-poisoning Plants of the Range," which is a revision of a former Department of Agriculture bulletin on the subject. Copies are available at 35 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The bulletin gives both the popular and scientific names of poisonous plants, and also shows illustrations of animals suffering from plant poisoning. The author is Dr. C. D. Marsh, physiologist in charge of investigations of stock poisoning by plants, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

The Federal Farm Board and Cooperative Marketing

An Address by the Hon. C. B. Denman of the Federal Farm Board before the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, November 20, 1929, at San Angelo, Texas

WHEN the Agricultural Marketing Act was passed and the Federal Farm Board was selected to put its machinery into gear, the President, in inducting us into office, stated that we were embarking on a new and uncharted course of governmental venture, but with broad powers and funds to operate under the policies set forth in the Act, which are, as follows:

Policies Governing Board's Work

(a) That it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries, and to that end to protect, control, and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities and their food products—

(1) By minimizing speculation.

(2) By preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution.

(3) By encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control for greater unity of effort in marketing and by promoting the establishment and financing of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations and other agencies.

(4) By aiding in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity, through orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from causing undue and excessive fluctuations or depressions in prices for the commodity.

(b) There shall be considered as a surplus for the purposes of this Act any seasonal or year's total surplus, produced in the United States and either local or national in extent, that is in excess of the requirements for the orderly distribution of the agricultural commodity or is in excess of the domestic requirements for such commodity.

(c) The Federal Farm Board shall execute the powers vested in it by this Act only in such manner as will, in the judgment of the board, aid to the fullest practicable extent in carrying out the policy above declared.

The next provision is for the creation of the board, and then we are directed to designate the different agricultural commodities as they, by use and marketing methods, naturally group themselves. We have so far made the following designations:

1. Cotton.
2. Dairy products, including fluid milk, cream, cheese, condensed milk, butter, ice cream, evaporated milk, whole and skim milk powder.
3. Grains, including wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, flax, grain sorghums and buckwheat.
4. Rice.
5. Livestock.
6. Wool and mohair.
7. Tobacco.
8. Poultry and eggs.
9. Seeds, including alfalfa, clover, timothy, red top and other field seeds.
10. Potatoes.



CYRUS B. DENMAN

Others will be designated and it is possible that some of the commodities may require regional or subdivision groupings. We are directed, when these commodities are so designated, to ask the cooperatives handling each commodity to name, under our rules, an advisory committee of seven for that commodity, and this would indicate that it was the whole plan and purpose of the designers and sponsors of the law itself that our activities should deal with the different divisions of agriculture through the groups organized to handle that commodity, to strengthen their position so that we might build a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative marketing association which would put

the farmers themselves into the control of the marketing of that commodity.

Naturally, this would call for an ample credit system which would put such associations in position to finance their activities, and this provision of the bill seems to be ample. We believe that we can best finance the movement of the different agricultural commodities by dealing with a well organized, well managed, amply financed national or regional organization.

Organization of National Wheat Sales Agency

You will be interested to know, I am sure, about some of our activities which point the direction in which we are trying to move. While we came into office in the midst of the movement of the major part of the 1929 wheat crop, we early called all the cooperative groups handling that commodity to a meeting in Chicago and set about to organize that which is now incorporated as the Farmers National Grain Corporation. This will be the national sales agency for, we hope, all the cooperatives handling that commodity in this country. We propose to help finance its activities so that it may come into control, by lease, purchase, or construction, of a chain of its own elevators reaching entirely across the wheat belt of this country, so that it may so orderly market its product as to keep out of the show-windows of our export movement that which now constitutes a surplus and clogs or gluts those markets. It will also make it possible for the farmers themselves to have the advantage of a position whereby they control the movement of that product to the market as it is needed over a period of months at a stabilized price, rather than to force the crop on the market in a few weeks' time.

We found we could not make our program this year as effective as we should like to have it, on account of finding the elevators clogged and all available space taken by others interested in the grain trade. While we could not change that condition, we did take action by propos-

ing to loan the farmer who delivered his wheat to a cooperative, practically as much as he could get on the spot market and let him have the advantage if there is any future rise in price.

This action was taken for wheat because we feared its price would crash with the then impending break in the prices of industrial stocks. While we did not have a national marketing agency set up for cotton, we found that there are rather large cooperative marketing associations in all the cotton producing states and through these we took action similar to that taken for wheat by proposing to loan to the farmer who would deliver his cotton to a cooperative association approximately what he would get per pound if he sold on the present or spot market. Thus, the farmer would have his money and a chance to be benefited by any possible improvement effected by more orderly marketing.

We have proposed a national plan for livestock marketing through cooperative associations and this has been approved and is now in course of being incorporated, and when it is, the Farm Board proposes to back it, to help that division of the agricultural industry which is so closely related to yours, to put the marketing of that product in the hands of the producers of livestock.

Work on Wool Marketing

The second national group of cooperative marketing officials called by the board was your own which handled wool and mohair. We feel you have developed a practical and workable plan upon which every producer of these two commodities can agree and to which he can give his support by delivering to it for sale his wool and mohair, one which can use the producer-owned and producer-controlled machinery and possibly much of the personnel now engaged in the handling of these commodities. This national organization should immediately attract both the large as well as the small producer. It will be able to finance him regardless of the size of his operations and, certainly, the needs of every producer so far as the control of his market is concerned run parallel, regardless of the size of his volume. I have heard rather large producers say that they had no trouble

selling their product and that may be true, but as to what effect their individual sale had upon the ultimate price of the crop for that year is a question which might well be debated. Let us hope that the major part of next season's clip will come under control through storage, financing and sales contract to your national association. You should be able to enjoy a more stable price with all the attending benefits reflected to each producer in proportion to the volume of business marketed by the association.

The trouble with our old system of marketing farm products was due to underfinancing or weakness of small volume handled; sometimes a very small amount of the crop in weak hands became the pace-maker in establishing the price on the whole crop.

Your position with wool and mohair should, through organization, show good results. As a nation we are only producing about 50 per cent of our domestic wool consumption. Our position in the mutton market is being appreciated very satisfactorily by improved appetite for mutton and lamb. With controlled orderly marketing and properly supporting tariffs, the future of the sheep and goat, the wool and mohair industry should be assuring.

We must not forget that no marketing machinery, no matter how efficiently managed or amply financed, can change the unalterable law of supply and demand. However, I do not believe we will ever be able to match demand with the proper supply until we have all the information concerning the supply of that demand which can be gained by doing our own marketing. There has been a lot of talk about producing two blades of grass where one grew before, or twelve pounds of wool where the former fleece was much less, and we have gone a long way in this production program, but what I should like to see is to keep that extra blade from maturing, or off the market until it is needed and sell that which we have at a price which will keep you and me in the business and encourage those who are to follow to believe they can make a profit out of the agricultural industry.

We have too often mistaken abundant production for efficient production. Profits

do not go hand in glove with production nor market movement. If they do, then when a record of sheep on any given market in one day was set at Denver recently, why didn't we all rejoice and start on our overdue vacations? Just such uncontrolled marketing always has brought disaster and always will. One hundred and twenty-two thousand hogs at Chicago in one day, or 63,000 cattle at Kansas City in one day, located the same answer in the same line on the same page of our memories and put the same chill in our ambitions and hopes.

Not only can cooperative marketing, amply financed, stabilize prices, but it can—by giving the producer every advantage of grade premium and by better distribution methods, when and where needed—reflect more of the consumer's dollars to the producers of the product.

With broad powers and funds at our command, the Federal Farm Board proposes to help the producers of this country acquire control of their own marketing machinery and help them get sufficient volume of each commodity so that they may for themselves stabilize as nearly as possible the prices of their products and actually effect equality of agriculture with other industry. We believe you are mindful of this need and solicit your cooperation and support in our efforts to serve you.

CONDITIONS OF SHEEP IN WESTERN STATES

The western livestock and range report issued on December 1 by the United States Department of Agriculture states: "Sheep are not in as good condition as usual at this season of the year due to short feed in the coast states, Texas, and a few localities in other states. Sheep showed some loss of flesh during November but are generally in good condition. In California the long drought has made the outlook unfavorable for the development of early lambs. Limited feed supplies and the heavy expense of the past year seem to have checked the expansion of the sheep business in several states. Ewe bands have been culled closely in several states and more ewe lambs have been marketed than in past years."

The California Wool Growers' Convention

THE usual high quality of California wool growers' conventions was maintained in the twenty-second recurrence of the annual event. A program arranged to cover the salient points of the industry was presented to six hundred sheepmen and their friends in the two days, November 14 and 15, set aside for the gathering, and was nicely climaxed by the banquet on the evening of the last day.

President J. H. Petersen of Dixon, Vice President A. T. Spencer of Woodland, and Secretary Wing were chosen to direct the work of the organization during the coming year. The following men, representatives of the various local associations affiliated with the state body, also received the approval of the convention to sit as the Board of Directors for the state organization: L. A. Robertson, president of the Humboldt Wool Growers Assn.; C. M. Avery, president of the Mendocino, Lake Counties Wool Growers Assn.; Wm. E. Steinbeck, president, Sonoma, Marin Counties Wool Growers; E. C. Dozier, president, Yolo, Colusa, Solano Wool Growers Assn.; C. T. Leahey, president, Marysville District Wool Growers Assn.; C. S. Watson, president, Northern California Wool Growers Assn.; E. E. Brownell, Yolo and Solano counties; R. R. Ingels, Mendocino County; Casper A. Ornbaum, Mendocino and San Francisco counties; G. W. Hougland, Colusa county; J. E. Maurer, Los Angeles; R. H. Brownell, Glenn County; E. S. Wadsworth, Sutter County; Frank J. Arburua, president, San Joaquin District Wool Growers Assn.; S. P. Arbios, president, Central California Wool Growers Assn.; G. E. Williams, president, Modoc Wool Growers Assn.; Juan Etcheberria, president, Monterey County Wool Growers Assn.; J. H. Hartley, Yuba and Nevada counties; Douglas J. Prior, Humboldt County; P. J. Connolly, San Joaquin County; Domingo Bidegaray, Fresno County; Fred A. Ellenwood, Tehama County; John McClinchey, Alameda County; Chas. A. Kimble, Hanford; Henry C. Compton, Butte and Glenn counties; R. R. Baker, Modoc County; Curry French, Glenn County; J. M. Ur-

rutia, Madera and Fresno counties.

At 10 A. M. on Thursday, November 14, the wool growers were welcomed to San Francisco by Almer M. Newhall, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, to whose address Prof. R. F. Miller of the University of California responded. A general outline of the work of the association during the past year was given by President Petersen, who, in closing, counseled the growers to increase the quality rather than the numbers of their flocks. Secretary Wing followed with a very thorough statement of the status of the various projects undertaken by the California Wool Growers Association. A total of \$19,971.21 received in dues and subscriptions during the year in comparison with \$15,283.77 in 1928, was indicative, Secretary Wing stated, of the interest and approval of the wool growers of the state in the lamb demonstration project of the National Wool Growers Association, for which the additional monies were requested. Under the heading, Legislative Program, Secretary Wing reviewed the work in connection with the passage of the California dog law and the trespass law, as well as the defeat of measures that would have proved harmful to the industry if passed. Strong disapproval was expressed of the present policy of the federal government "which permits those in charge of national parks to prevent the destruction of predatory animals in those areas under the plea that the balance of nature will be disturbed****". "The position of the federal government in this connection," said Secretary Wing, "is indeed peculiar; on the one hand, it spends large sums of money to destroy predatory animals; and on the other hand, predatory animals are nurtured, prevented from being killed**." Other things reviewed by Secretary Wing were the progress in the control of sheep diseases, especially liver fluke, which work was, he declared, seriously retarded by insufficient funds; better preparation of wools for market, one of the association's projects for several years which was finally bringing returns to the growers; lamb advertising; shearing prices, and

the regular routine work of the association.

Improvement of corrals; installation of stock scales at wholesale prices in corrals where the railroads were not obliged to do so as the buyer and seller of the stock receive most of the benefit; passage of the five-hour law, which reduces the time prescribed for rest in shipments made entirely within the state by one-half, were cited by Manager John F. Curry as the accomplishments of the traffic department during the present year. Mr. Curry also pointed out that as a result of the efforts of this department it was no longer necessary for owners to relinquish even temporarily possession of certificates of registration to railroad agents when asking for the reduced rates that apply on shipments of registered stock in less than carload lots. The presentation of the certificates is necessary, but the shipper retains possession of the documents, thus preventing their loss, which frequently occurred when the shipper was obliged to let the agent keep them temporarily. Several cases of reductions in local freight rates secured by the traffic department were also discussed by Mr. Curry.

A very enlightening address of the first day's session was that of A. W. Zelomek of the Statistical Department of the Fairchild Publications of New York on "The Battle of the Textile Fibres". The competition between cotton, wool, silk, and rayon for the consumer's dollar was described and the need pointed out for wool growers to cultivate a greater demand for woollen products.

The economic aspects of the sheep industry of California were considered by Edwin C. Voorhies, associate professor of Agricultural Economics of the University of California. The relationship between the numbers of sheep and the selling price of their products was shown by Prof. Voorhies and also the need for keeping the quality of lamb at its highest peak in order to increase consumption. He also urged upon sheepmen the necessity for consideration of the fact that cost of production has increased as prices for wool and lamb have risen.

Detailed figures on cost of sheep production in the County of Tehama were presented to the convention by County

Agent Donald Smith. The material placed before the sheepmen indicated that present market prices were below actual cost of production. Mr. W. R. Barber spoke of the results of his extensive work along the line of cost studies in Idaho during recent years.

Wool marketing, especially in reference to the new plan worked out under the supervision of the Federal Farm Board, was discussed by Geo. T. Willingmyre of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, R. A. Ward of the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers, and Vice President Ellenwood of the National Wool Growers Association.

The program on the second day of the convention was devoted largely to lamb marketing questions. Mr. W. E. Schneider, marketing specialist of the Federal-State Livestock Market News Service at San Francisco, discoursed on the marketing of California spring lambs, and Manager O. M. Plummer of the Pacific International L. S. Exposition, and E. N. Wentworth, director of Armour & Company's Livestock Bureau, both talked on lamb promotion work. In presenting his subject, Mr. Schneider at first briefly outlined the development of the lamb end of the industry from 1890, when the receipts of the lambs at the Chicago market were not of sufficient volume to warrant continuous quotations, down to the present time, when the lamb crop produces the larger part of the income in the business. California lamb business, he pointed out, is favored by climatic conditions. "When considered from a lamb standpoint, California ranks first as the leading state in lamb production, that is, lambs marked, raised, marketed each year. This year our lambing percentage was about 88 per cent for the state as a whole and our death losses are small as compared with other western states.* * * This ratio of lambs docked or saved up to July 1, each year compared to ewes on farms and ranges makes a total lamb crop of 2,395,000 head* * *, and almost 70 per cent of these lambs are early lambs, i. e. lambs marketed prior to July 1 of each year." An important factor in the development

of California's lamb industry. Mr. Schneider declared, is the increased use of crossbred types of sheep in place of straight Merinos. During 1929, 3600 single decks of lambs moved out of California in comparison to 2700 cars in 1928. Of the total shipment in 1929, 2800 cars were originally billed to the four big, national packers. The shipment of dressed lamb carcasses from California to eastern markets, which began in 1917 with a few experimental carloads, was also discussed by Mr. Schneider. At present, he said, California ships around 100 cars or 60,000 lamb carcasses out of the state each year.

Very sound counsel was contained in the address delivered by Dr. George H. Hart, head of the animal husbandry division of the College of Agriculture at Davis, California, in regard to the use of mineral feeds for sheep. "The importance of the substances (mineral ingredients) in the feed of livestock," Dr. Hart stated, "has been too recently recognized for us to have very much knowledge regarding them, and attempts to get further data on this subject are showing it to be an extremely difficult field of research. This is exactly the ideal situation for commercial exploitation of the industry in this field to be particularly lucrative.* * The recognition that minerals are an essential part of the food supply of animals does not by any means infer that they are not contained in sufficient quantity in the regular feed supply with the possible exception of common salt." It was indicated by Dr. Hart that in some instances certain mineral elements were lacking in the feed produced in range and pasture and should be supplied. He stressed the point that sheepmen should distinguish between mineral feeds, which should be purchased comparatively cheap, and drugs purchased to prevent or cure certain ailments in sheep. An amendment to the California law controlling the sale of such products to require the submission of formulas as well as labels by the firms selling these products would give greater protection to the stockmen according to Dr. Hart.

Reports on the progress made in control of sheep diseases and predatory animals were made by Dr. Roy Mills of the State Department of Agriculture, and Chas. G. Poole of the U. S. Biological Survey respectively. Mr. Arthur Hebbbron, secretary of the Cattle Protection Service of the State Department of Agriculture, commented on the situation in sheep and wool stealing.

Committee Reports

At the last session of the convention the reports of the various committees were given. The wool marketing committee recommended:

"That each grower do his part in this business enterprise, (the newly arranged wool marketing plan) by marketing his wool through grower-owned or controlled marketing organizations, which means that each grower should now sign one of the present available cooperative contracts, or, if the present organizations are not satisfactory so that the majority of the growers would join and give their full support, then the growers should immediately work out a united district organization that they can and will join and support by signing a contract."

It was recommended by the lamb marketing committee "that an assessment of two cents per head on all sheep or lambs shipped, whether to the central markets or to the feed lots in the country be levied and sent to the National Live Stock and Meat Board lamb educational campaign, to further this campaign in increasing consumption of lamb and mutton in the United States."

The convention also urged that a ten-year survey of the cost of sheep production in California should be made by the College of Agriculture of the University of California in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service of that college and members of the California Wool Growers Association.

The report of the sheep shearing committee adopted by the convention was as follows: "It is the sentiment of this committee that 13½ cents to be paid to the journeymen is fair and 16½ cents to machine men is fair, and this committee goes on record endorsing the above mentioned prices for the season of 1930, including board."

The recommendations of the sheep dis-

ease committee adopted by the convention were, first, that owners establish a diagnosis through expert advice before they proceed to treat their flocks, and second, that the Secretary of Agriculture be requested to include in the supplemental budget of the department a \$50,000 ap-

propriation for liver fluke control and investigational work in western states.

Strong endorsement was given to the proposed ten-year program for the eradication of predatory animals and the necessary action of Congress to make such a program possible was urged.

Nevada Stockmen Meet

THE Nevada Land and Livestock Association's annual convention was held in Reno on December 5 and 6. The chief concern of the stockmen had to do with range matters, three in number: the Carville decision on Nevada's stock water law; President Hoover's suggestion to turn over the surface rights of the public domain to the states; and a state public land policy.

Discussion on the Carville decision was perhaps most lengthy. In a case before the Fourth Judicial District Court of Nevada, Judge E. P. Carville rendered a decision which interprets the Nevada stock water law to mean that owners of range livestock, whose animals have continuously been watered at water holes or running streams, have acquired by usage a valid right to such streams and water holes, without having diverted them by means of pipe lines, ditches or other physical works. The case was appealed to the Nevada Supreme Court, and is now being considered by them. The importance of having the Carville decision sustained was discussed by F. S. Gedney of Idaho, State Senator R. H. Cowles, and others. As a result of the deliberations, the Nevada Association voted to engage counsel to represent it in the case.

The Hoover suggestion in regard to the solution of the public land problem did not meet with approval. The purchase of such lands would place too great a burden on stockmen, it was thought, and a resolution to that effect was adopted.

What Nevada should set up as a basis of policy in regard to the public domain was the third question fully considered by the stockmen. Secretary Metcalf, in opening the discussion on this subject, said: "What is wanted is to determine

the best method of administering the ranges, or controlling them to get the most revenue from them." The outcome of the consideration on this question was the adoption of a resolution instructing the Secretary "to place before the recently created state range commission the association's approval of some method of vested right for control of the ranges rather than any regulatory plan."

Representatives of the newly organized Utah-Nevada Wool Growers Association presented, for the approval of the convention, a plan whereby the federal government would retain title to the public lands but the states would have supervision of the grazing rights.

Mr. Geo. W. Malone, state engineer, also spoke briefly to the stockmen in regard to land matters, and particularly the work of the President's Public Land Commission, of which he is a member.

At the opening session of the convention President H. F. Dangberg of Minden Metcalf made his report. On the first day also, Mr. Roy M. Hagen, manager of the Western Cattle Market Association, San Francisco, and a member of the committee on organization for the National Livestock Marketing Association, reviewed livestock marketing problems and their proposed solution. Mr. James A. Hooper, secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association, presented the marketing plan of the new National Wool Marketing Corporation, (see page 15).

The officers of the Nevada organization were reelected by acclamation. They are: H. F. Dangberg, president; E. R. Marvel, first vice president; R. T. Swallow, second vice president; Vernon Metcalf, secretary.

FULL-TIME SECRETARY FOR COLORADO ASSOCIATION



ROBERT MacINTOSH

At a meeting of the directors of the Colorado Wool Growers Association at Grand Junction, Colorado, on November 12, Mr. Robert MacIntosh of Rifle, Colorado, was selected as full-time secretary of the organization. Decision to employ a man who could devote his entire time to building up the Colorado Wool Growers Association was reached at the annual meeting of the organization held last July. Mr. MacIntosh has been acting secretary since that time and now assumes full charge of the work.

It was also decided by the directors at their November meeting to have the Colorado Association incorporated as a "non-profit corporation."

The Colorado Wool Growers Association is only in its third year but has made much progress in the brief time since its organization. Dues in the amount of two cents per head are collected by local associations (where such exist) and a sum necessary to defray their expenses is retained by them and the balance sent to the state association, which in turn pays Colorado's quota in the budget for the National Wool Growers Association. An interesting bulletin is published monthly by the Colorado organization.

AWARDS AT THE WOOL SHOWS

THE FIRST NATIONAL WOOL SHOW

THE first National Wool Show as an adjunct to the National Wool Growers' convention was held in the lobby of the beautiful new auditorium of the city of San Angelo, Texas, November 20 to 22. This new feature in connection with the annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association was originated with the idea that it would be interesting as well as educational to wool growers in attendance at the convention to see the fleeces which had been placed in the various wool shows throughout the country, brought together in competition at the National Wool Growers' convention. This year's plans to carry out such a program were frustrated when the dates of the meeting were moved forward from January to November. Owing to conflicts in the dates of wool shows of national importance, it was impossible this year to bring the winning fleeces from the various shows together. However, the general plans were carried out and a small but very attractive exhibit of beautiful fleeces was examined quite carefully by hundreds of wool growers in attendance at the convention.

Forty fleeces in all were on exhibition. They were classified as follows: fine staple, 18; fine French combing, 8; fine clothing, 3; half blood combing, 5; three-eighths blood combing, 1; quarter blood combing, 2; low quarter blood combing, 2; and braid, 1. The original classification did not provide the fine French combing and fine clothing classes, but owing to the importance attached to them by Texas wool growers, Mr. T. A. Kincaid, president of the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association of Texas authorized their inclusion.

The awards in the Wool Show were made by Mr. George T. Willingmyre, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. After the fleeces had been judged, Mr. Willingmyre in an address before the convention, discussed in some detail the awards made in the wool show. He had the prize winning fleeces before him and

gave a very interesting explanation of their characteristics.

Following is a list of the awards:

Fine Staple

First—Frank C. Clark, Laytonville, Calif.
Second—Frank C. Clark, Laytonville, Calif.
Third—Sol Mayer, Sonora, Texas.
Fourth—Victor Pierce, Ozona, Texas

Half Blood Staple

First—Frank C. Clark, Laytonville, Calif.
Second—Frank C. Clark, Laytonville, Calif.
Third—C. H. Wasson, Baker, Oregon
Fourth—C. W. Lewis, Klamath Falls, Ore.

Three-eighths Blood Staple

First—E. A. Kruse, Roseburg, Oregon.
Second, third and fourth—No entries.

Quarter Blood Staple

First—Eugene Tribble, Lodi, California.
Second—Eugene Tribble, Lodi, California.

Low Quarter Blood

First—Eugene Tribble, Lodi, California.
Second—Eugene Tribble, Lodi, California.

Fine French Combing

First—T. L. Drisdale, Juno, Texas.
Second—T. L. Drisdale, Juno, Texas.
Third—Ranch Experiment Station, Sonora, Texas.

Fourth—Jones Miller, Ozona, Texas.

Fine Clothing

First—Ranch Experiment Station, Sonora, Texas.
Second—V. I. Pierce, Ozona, Texas.
Third—V. I. Pierce, Ozona, Texas.

A mohair and mohair fabric exhibit under the supervision of Mr. R. J. Kohn of the Leshner, Whitman & Company, Inc., provided an additional attraction to the northern wool growers. Many of those who studied this exhibit carefully expressed amazement at the very lustrous and beautifully colored draperies, bed-spreads, chiffons, etc., into which mohair is spun. Several visiting ladies, prominently identified with Ladies Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, exhibited specimens of beautiful wool handwork. Among those exhibiting such displays were Mrs. Harlan Hill, Prosser, Washington, president; Mrs. Tom Hudspeth, Seligman, Arizona, first vice-president; Mrs. S. O. Stewart, Yakima, Washington, second vice-president.

J. M. Jones,
Texas Agricultural
Experiment Station

THE INTERNATIONAL WOOL SHOW

Chicago, November 30-December 7

Judge: Geo. T. Willingmyre, Washington, D. C.

Market Classes

Fine Combing (13 shown): (1) University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; (2) W. H.

Calland, Summerfield, Ohio; (3) Victor Pierce, Ozona, Texas; (4) King Bros. Co., Laramie, Ohio; (5) John I. Liles, Collins, Ohio.

Half Blood Combing (6 shown): (1-3) W. L. Barrett, Augusta, Mont.; (2) Loring Taylor, Chinook, Mont.; (4) J. H. Hahn, Broadwater, Mont.; (5) Geo. Rumburg, Chinook, Mont.

Three-Eighths Blood Combing (5 shown): (1) W. R. Krout, Findlay, Ohio; (2) Glenn C. Uhl, Ames, Ia.; (3) John L. McGeath, Hartford City, Ind.; (4) King Bros. Co.; (5) F. S. Kindelsperger, Montevideo, Minn.

Quarter Blood Combing (15 shown): (1-2-3-4) King Bros. Co.; (5) C. Anderson, Opheim, Mont.; (6) Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.; (7) Glen C. Uhl; (8) D. Johnson, Melville, Mont.; (9) John L. McGeath.

Low Quarter Blood Combing (2 shown): (1-2) King Bros. Co.

Braid (2 shown): (1) Thos. K. Lee, Big Timber, Mont.; (2) A. C. Stewart, Abbottsford, British Columbia.

Champion: King Bros. Co.

Reserve Champion: University of Illinois.

Purebred Classes

Corriedale—Ram (2 shown): (1-2) King Bros. Co. **Ewe** (2 shown): (1-2) King Bros. Co.

Cotswold—Ram (1 shown): (1) Thos. K. Lee.

Dorset—Ram (1 shown): Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans. **Ewe** (1 shown): (1) Kansas State A. C.

Lincoln—Ewe (1 shown): A. C. Stewart.

Oxford—Ewe (1 shown): Iowa State College.

Rambouillet—Ram (4 shown): (1-2) King Bros. Co.; (3) Big Timber Rambouillet Co., Bozeman, Mont.; (4) Victor Pierce. **Ewe** (4 shown): (1) University of Illinois; (2) Iowa State A. C.; (3) Victor Pierce; (4) King Bros. Co.

Shropshire—Ram (4 shown): (1) W. R. Krout; (2) Glen C. Uhl; (3) J. L. McGeath; (4) F. S. Kindelsperger. **Ewe** (2 shown): (1) J. L. McGeath; (2) Glen C. Uhl.

Merino—Ram (5 shown): (1) W. H. Calland; (2) John I. Liles & Sons; (3) G. F. Willman, Hartford City, Ind.; (4-5) King Bros. Co. **Ewe** (2 shown): (1) W. H. Calland; (2) G. F. Willman.

Champion Fleece: King Bros. Co.

Reserve Champion Fleece: University of Illinois.

Grand Champion Fleece of the Show: King Bros. Co.

Reserve Grand Champion Fleece of the Show: University of Illinois.

PACIFIC WOOL SHOW

WOOL growers of five states shared championship honors in the third annual Pacific International Wool Show, sponsored by the Pacific Cooperative

Wool Growers, October 26 to November 2, in connection with the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at Portland, Oregon. This wool show is held each year by the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers as a part of its educational program.

Two hundred fleeces were entered in the show and passed upon by Geo. T. Wilingmyre, head of the Bureau of Wool Marketing of the United States Department of Agriculture. Fourteen silver trophies and prize money aggregating \$325.00 were awarded the winners. The beautiful four-piece silver coffee set presented for the first time this year by the Oregon Wool Growers Association as a perpetual trophy for the best Oregon fleece in the show from the manufacturer's standpoint went to John E. Chamberlain, Mt. Vernon, Grant County, Oregon.

Trophies awarded for championship fleeces from the standpoint of their commercial grades were won as follows: Charles J. Webb trophy for best fine wool fleece, W. H. Calland, Summerfield, Ohio; Jacobs Oregon City Woolen Mills trophy for best half blood fleece, C. W. Lewis, Klamath Falls, Oregon; United States National Bank trophy for best three-eighths blood fleece, Ed. A. Kruse, Roseburg, Oregon; Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers trophy for best quarter blood fleece, Carl Anderson, Opheim, Montana; Willamette Valley Wool Growers trophy for best low quarter blood fleece, Eugene Tribble, Lodi, California; Willamette Valley Wool Growers trophy for best braid fleece, J. B. Stump, Jr., Monmouth, Oregon; Willamette Valley Wool Growers trophy for best mohair fleece, H. V. Link, Airlie, Oregon.

Trophies offered for championship fleeces from various breeds of sheep were won as follows: American Delaine-Merino Association silver coffee set for best Delaine-Merino ram fleece, W. H. Calland, Summerfield, Ohio; American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association trophy for best Rambouillet ram fleece, F. N. Bullard, Woodland, California; Oregon Shropshire Breeders Association trophy for best Shropshire ram fleece, Henry Ranch Co., Ridgefield, Washington; Oregon Shropshire Breeders Association trophy for best Shropshire ewe fleece, Oeste

Brothers, Davis, California; Frank Brown silver pitcher for best Hampshire ram fleece, Frank Brown, Carlton, Oregon; Eugene C. Tribble trophy for best Romney ram fleece, Eugene C. Tribble, Lodi, California.

Championship fleeces and some of the first place fleeces were sent to the California Wool Show; to San Angelo, Texas, for the National Wool Show, and they will wind up at the Chicago International Wool Show where last year two championships and a total of fifteen places were won by fleeces sent from the Pacific's show.

An interesting feature of the wool show at Portland was an exhibition fleece weighing 2 pounds, shown by the Animal Husbandry Department of the State College of Washington. It was a 54-months' growth Rambouillet wether fleece obtained in connection with an experiment by the State College to determine the factors of feed, weather conditions, age, etc., that enter into the growth of wool.

First and second prize winners in the various classifications were as follows:

Breed Show

Delaine Merino: Ram, W. H. Calland, Summerfield, Ohio, first; J. L. Rapstad, Big Timber, Montana, second. Ewe, W. H. Calland, first; J. L. Rapstad, second.

Rambouillet: Ram, F. N. Bullard, Woodland, California, first and second. Ewe, E. A. Bullard, Woodland, California, first; F. N. Bullard, second.

Hampshire: Ram, Frank Brown, Carlton, Oregon, first. Ewe, Frank Brown, first; University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, second.

Suffolk: Ewe, University of Idaho, first and second.

Oxford: Ewe, C. P. Kizer & Son, Harrisburg, Oregon, first.

Shropshire: Ram, Henry Ranch Co., Ridgefield, Washington, first; J. J. Thompson, second. Ewe, Oeste Brothers, Davis, California, first; J. J. Thompson, Macleay, Oregon, second.

Southdown: Ewe, University of Idaho, first and second.

Cotswold: Ram, Thomas K. Lee, Big Timber, Montana, first.

Lincoln: Ram, J. B. Stump, Jr., Monmouth, Oregon, first and second. Ewe, J. B. Stump, Jr., first and second.

Romney: Ram, Eugene Tribble, Lodi, California, first and second. Ewe, Eugene Tribble, first; D. N. Gould, Hydesville, California, second.

Commercial Show

Fine Staple: Agnes M. Tudor, Rome, Oregon, first; H. F. Swingle, Medford, Oregon, second.

Half Blood Combing: C. W. Lewis, Klamath Falls, Oregon, first; W. J. Weese, Ontario, Oregon, second.

Three-eighths Blood Combing: Ed. A. Kruse, Roseburg, Oregon, first; T. D. Hodges, Goshen, Oregon, second.

Quarter Blood Combing: Carl Anderson, Opheim, Montana, first; C. H. Wasson, Baker, Oregon, second.

Low Quarter Blood Combing: John E. Chamberlain, Mt. Vernon, Oregon, first; W. P. Wahl, Halsey, Oregon, second.

Braid: J. Cruickshank, McMinnville, Oregon, first; J. J. Leveck, Monmouth, Oregon, second.

Mohair Show

Buck fleece: James Zib, Harlan, Oregon, first.

Doe fleece: John Leibforth, Blocksburg, California, first; Simon Kiechle, Siltcoos, Oregon, second.

Kid fleece: H. V. Link, Airlie, Oregon, first; Oscar Drury, Fall Creek, Oregon, second.

THE CALIFORNIA WOOL SHOW

THE fifth annual California Wool Show was held in conjunction with the California Livestock and Baby Beef Show at San Francisco from November 9th to 13th. The awards were as follows:

Market Grades

Fine Wool: (1-2-3) Frank C. Clark, Laytonville, Calif.

Half Blood: (1-2) Frank C. Clark; (3) E. E. Brownell, Suisun, Calif.

Three-eighths Blood: (1) C. H. Wasson, Oregon.

Quarter Blood: (1) Oeste Bros., Davis, Calif.

Low Quarter Blood: (1) John Chamberlain, Oregon.

Common and Braid: (1) Lester Scheeline, Willows, Calif.

Sweepstakes Classes

Best California Fleece: Frank C. Clark.

Best California Range Ram Fleece: Phil Smith, Esparto, Calif.

Best California Ewe Fleece: Frank C. Clark.

The Most Valuable Fleece (from a manufacturer's viewpoint): Frank C. Clark.

Best Fine Wool Fleece: Frank C. Clark.

Best Medium Wool Fleece: Oeste Bros.

Best Coarse Wool Fleece: Lester Scheeline.

Best Fine Wool Fleece, Northern Counties: Frank C. Clark.

Best Fine Wool Fleece, Middle Counties: Wm. Briggs, Dixon, Calif.

Best Medium Wool Fleece, Middle Counties: Oeste Bros.

Best Fine Wool Fleece, Southern Counties: J. M. Urrutia, Fresno, Calif.

Breed Classes

(1-2) George Cox, Preston, Calif.; (3) Lloyd Johnson.

Rambouillet: (1) Wm. Briggs; (2) F. N. Bullard, Woodland, Calif.; (3) F. W. Wilson, University of Nevada.

Corriedale: (1) F. W. Wilson, University of Nevada; (2-3) Crane's Ranch, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Romney: (1-2) D. N. Gould, Hydesville, Calif.; (3) E. E. Brownell.

Lincoln: (1) J. B. Stump, Monmouth, Oregon.

WINNERS AT THE SHEEP SHOWS

THE INTERNATIONAL Chicago, November 30-December 7

RAMBOUILLETS

Breeding Classes

Judge: Fred Orth, McGuffey, Ohio.

Aged Ram (9 shown): (1-4-5) King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; (2-3-8) Watson Lovett, Zanesfield, Ohio; (6) Ellis Bros., Mexico, Mo.; (7) J. H. King, Laramie, Wyo.

Yearling Ram (8 shown): (1-3-4) King Bros. Co.; (2) University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; (5) J. H. King; (6-8) Watson Lovett; (7) Ellis Bros.

Ram Lamb (16 shown): (1-3) J. H. King; (2-5) Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.; (4-8) King Bros. Co.; (6-7) University of Illinois.

Three Ram Lambs (5 shown): (1) Oklahoma A. & M. College; (2) King Bros. Co.; (3) University of Illinois; (4) Ellis Bros.; (5) J. H. King.

Yearling Ewe (17 shown): (1) Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.; (2-3-7) King Bros. Co.; (4-6) University of Illinois; (5) Ellis Bros.

Ewe Lamb (22 shown): (1-2-5) University of Illinois; (3-7) King Bros. Co.; (4) Purdue University; (6) Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Three Ewe Lambs (6 entries): (1) University of Illinois; (2) King Bros. Co.; (3) Purdue University; (4) Oklahoma A. & M. College; (5) Ellis Bros.; (6) Watson Lovett.

Get of Sire (6 entries): (1) University of Illinois; (2) King Brothers Co.; (3) Purdue University; (4) Ellis Brothers.

Flock (5 entries): (1) King Bros. Co.; (2) University of Illinois; (3) Purdue University; (4) Watson Lovett; (5) Ellis Bros.

Champion Ram: King Bros. Co., Laramie Wyo., on aged ram.

Reserve Champion Ram: King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo., on yearling ram.

Champion Ewe: Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind., on yearling ewe.

Reserve Champion Ewe: University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., on ewe lamb.

Fat Classes

Judge: E. L. Shaw, Ashley, Ohio.

Yearling Wether (8 shown): (1) Michigan State College; (2-4) Iowa State College; (3-5-6) Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Wether Lamb (12 shown): (1) Iowa State College; (2-3-4) University of Illinois; (5) Purdue University; (6) University of California.

Champion Wether: Michigan State College.

Reserve Champion: Iowa State College.

Pen of Lambs (3 shown): (1) University of Illinois; (2) Purdue University; (3) Oklahoma A. & M. College.

HAMPSHIRE

Breeding Classes

Judge: J. G. Hanmer, Ames, Iowa.

Aged Ram: No entries.

Yearling Ram (5 shown): (1) J. C. Penney, White Plains, N. Y.; (2) Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co., Anaconda, Mont.; (3-4) Bonny Leas Farm, Johnstown, Penn.; (5) J. E. Snell & Sons, Shelbyville, Mo.

Ass'n Specials: (1) Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co.; (2-3) Bonny Leas Farm; (4) J. E. Snell & Sons.

Ram Lamb (11 shown): (1) J. C. Penney; (2-3-5) Mount Haggin Land & Live Stock Co.; (4) Bonny Leas Farm.

Ass'n Specials: (1-2-3-4) Same; (5) Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.; (6) J. C. Penney; (7) J. E. Snell & Sons.

Three Ram Lambs (4 shown): (1) Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co.; (2) J. C. Penney; (3) Bonny Leas Farm; (4) J. E. Snell & Sons.

Ass'n Specials: Same.

Yearling Ewe (12 shown): (1-2) Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co.; (3-5) J. C. Penney; (4) Bonny Leas Farm.

Ass'n Specials: (1-2) Same; (3-4) Bonny Leas Farm; (5) University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; (6-7) J. E. Snell & Sons.

Ewe Lamb (14 shown): (1-2-4) Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co.; (3-5) J. C. Penney.

Ass'n Specials: (1-2-3) Same; (4) J. C. Penney; (5-6) Bonny Leas Farm; (7) University of Illinois.

Three Ewe Lambs (5 shown): (1) Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co.; (2) J. C. Penney; (3) Bonny Leas Farm; (4) University of Illinois; (5) J. E. Snell & Sons.

Ass'n Specials: Same.

Get of Sire (5 shown): (1) Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co.; (2) J. C. Penney; (3-4) Bonny Leas Farm.

Flock (4 shown): (1) Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co.; (2) J. C. Penney; (3) Bonny Leas Farm; (4) J. E. Snell & Sons.

Champion Ram: J. C. Penney, on yearling ram.

Reserve Champion Ram: J. C. Penney, on ram lamb.

Ass'n Specials—Champion Ram: J. C. Penney, on ram lamb.

Reserve Champion Ram: Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co., on yearling ram.

Champion Ewe: Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co., on yearling ewe.

Reserve Champion Ewe: Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co., on ewe lamb.

Thousand Springs Cup: Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co., Tom Drummond, shepherd.

Shepherd's Prizes: (1) Percy Hampton, Bonny Leas Farm; (2) Frank Klencke, J. C. Penney; (3) Tom Drummond, Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co.

Fat Classes

Judge: E. L. Shaw, Ashley, Ohio.

Yearlings (14 shown): (1-2) Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; (3) University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.; (4) University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois; (5) Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

Wether Lamb (26 shown): (1-4) Bonny Leas Farm, Johnstown, Pa.; (2) Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; (3-5) University of California, Davis, Calif.

Ass'n Specials: (1-2-3-4-5) Same; (6) University of California; (7) Iowa State College; (8) University of Wisconsin.

Champion Wether: Bonny Leas Farm on lamb.

Reserve Champion: Iowa State College on yearling.

Pen of Lambs (8 shown): (1) University of California; (2) Iowa State College; (3) Kansas State Agricultural College.

Ass'n Specials: (1-2-3) Same; (4) Michigan State College; (5) Bonny Leas Farm; (6) University of Wisconsin; (7) Ohio State University; (8) University of Minnesota.

Champion Wether Lamb

Grand Champion Lamb: Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind., on purebred South-down lamb.

Reserve Grand Champion: Pennsylvania State College, State College Station, Penna.

Carload Lots

Judge: William F. Monia, Chicago, Ill.

Native Lambs (5 shown): (1) Robert McEwen, London, Ontario, Canada; (2) North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.; (3) W. G. Miles, Evansville, Wis.; (4) C. J. Brodie, Stouffville, Ontario, Canada; (5) W. E. Scripps, Orion, Mich.

Range Sheep (3 shown): (1) Howard A. Wood, Burlington, Wis.; (2) Howard A. Wood; (3) W. C. Wilson & Co., Burlington, Wis.

Range Lambs (4 shown): (1) D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.; (2) Howard A. Wood; (3) Waterloo Canning Assn., Waterloo, Iowa; (4) W. C. Wilson & Co.

Carload of Grade Lambs from Range Ewes (3 shown): (1) W. G. Miles, Evansville, Wis.; (2) C. J. Buell, Pipestone, Minn.; (3) W. G. Miles.

Champion Carload: Robert McEwen.
Reserve Champion Carload: North Dakota Agricultural College.

AMERICAN ROYAL

Kansas City, Mo., November 16-23

HAMPSHIRE

Breeding Classes

Aged Ram (2 shown): (1) R. E. Strutz & Sons, Jamestown, N. D.; (2) D. F. McDowell & Sons, Mercer, Pa.

Yearling Ram (5 shown): (1-2) Mt. Haggin Land & Live Stock Co., Anaconda, Mont.; (3-4) R. E. Strutz & Sons; (5) J. E. Snell & Sons, Shelbyville, Mo.

Ram Lamb (11 shown): (1-2-3) Mt. Haggin; (4) Kansas State A. C.; (5) R. E. Strutz & Sons; (6) University of Wyoming.

Yearling Ewe (10 shown): (1-2-3) Mt. Haggin; (4-5) Strutz; (6) U. of W.

Ewe Lamb (14 shown): (1-2-3) Mt. Haggin; (4-5) U. of W.; (6) Strutz.

Three Ram Lambs (4 shown): (1-2) Mt. Haggin; (3) U. of W.; (4) J. A. Snell & Sons.

Three Ewe Lambs (5 shown): (1-2) Mt. Haggin; (3) U. of W.; (4) Strutz; (5) Snell & Sons.

Get of Sire (5 shown): (1-2) Mt. Haggin; (3) U. of W.; (4) Strutz; (5) Snell & Sons.

Flock (5 shown): (1-2) Mt. Haggin; (3) Strutz; (4) U. of W.

Champion Ram: Mt. Haggin Land and Live Stock Co.

Champion Ewe: Mt. Haggin Land and Live Stock Co.

Fat Classes

Judge: M. H. Thornton, East Lansing, Mich.

Yearlings (4 shown): (1-3-4) Kansas State A. C.; (2) Chase Bros.

Lambs (6 shown): (1) Mt. Haggin; (2-3-4) Kansas State A. C.

Three Yearlings (1 shown): (1) Kansas State A. C.

Three Lambs (1 shown): (1) Kansas State A. C.

Champion Wether: Kansas State Agricultural College.

RAMBOUILLETS

"B" Type

Judge: W. J. Hampton, Urbana, Ill.

Aged Ram (5 shown): (1) King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; (2) Ellis Bros., Molino, Mo.; (3) W. A. Lovett, Zanesfield, O.; (4) Waldo Barron, Slippery Rock, Pa.; (5) Chase Bros., Willow Lake, S. D.

Yearling Ram (2 shown): (1-2) King Bros. Co.

Ram Lamb (15 shown): (1-3-4) University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.; (2-5) King Bros.; (6) Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.; (7) Ellis Bros.

Yearling Ewe (5 shown): (1-5) Ellis Bros.; (2-3-4) King Bros.

Ewe Lamb (8 shown): (1-2) King Bros.; (3-5-6) Ellis Bros.; (4) Oklahoma A. & M.

Three Ram Lambs (4 shown): (1) U. of W.; (2) King Bros.; (3) Strutz; (4) Ellis Bros.

Three Ewe Lambs (2 shown): (1) King Bros.; (2) Ellis Bros.

Flock (2 shown): (1) King Bros.; (2) Ellis Bros.

Champion Ram: University of Wyoming on yearling.

Champion Ewe: Ellis Bros. on yearling.

"C" Type

Aged Ram (5 shown): (1-2) King Bros. Co.; (3-5) Waldo Barron; (4) Strutz.

Yearling Ram (9 shown): (1-2) King Bros.; (3) U. of W.; (4-6) Strutz; (5) Ellis Bros.

Ram Lamb (11 shown): (1-5-6) Oklahoma A. & M.; (2-3-4) King Bros.; (7) W. A. Lovett.

Yearling Ewe (14 shown): (1-3-4) King Bros.; (2-7) U. of W.; (5) Strutz; (6) Ellis Bros.

Ewe Lamb (16 shown): (1) Oklahoma A. & M.; (2-3-4) King Bros.; (5-6-7) U. of W.

Three Ram Lambs: (1) King Bros.; (2) Oklahoma A. & M.; (3) Ellis Bros.; (4) Waldo Barron.

Three Ewe Lambs (6 shown): (1) King Bros.; (2) U. of W.; (3) Oklahoma A. & M.; (4) Strutz; (5) Ellis Bros.; (6) Waldo Barron.

Flock (5 shown): (1) King Bros.; (2) U. of W.; (3) Strutz; (4) Ellis Bros.; (5) Waldo Barron.

Champion Ram: King Bros. Co.

Champion Ewe: King Bros. Co. on yearling.

Fat Classes

Judge: M. H. Thornton, East Lansing, Mich.

Yearlings (3 shown): (1-2-3) Oklahoma A. & M.

Lambs (5 shown): (1-3-4) Oklahoma A. & M.; (2) Chase Bros.

Three Yearlings (1 shown): (1) Oklahoma A. & M.

Three Lambs (1 shown): (1) Oklahoma A. & M.

Champion Wether: Oklahoma A. & M. College on yearling.

Grand Champion Fat Wether of the Show: Kansas State Agricultural College on a Southdown.

Reserve Grand Champion Fat Wether of Show: Chase Bros. on an Oxford.

Grand Champion Pen of Wethers of Show: Kansas State Agricultural College on Southdowns.

Reserve Grand Champion Pen of Wethers of Show: Kansas State Agricultural College on Southdowns.

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL Portland, Oregon, October 26— November 2

RAMBOUILLETS

Judge: Howard Hackedorn, Pullman, Wash.

Exhibitors: Bullard Bros., Woodland, Calif.; Chase Bros., Willow Lake, S. D.; Glenwood Farm, Portland Oregon; J. M. Moran, Starbuck, Wash.; Archie Stewart, Abbotsford, B. C.; University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

Aged Ram (8 shown): (1) Bullard; (2-4) Moran; (3) Glenwood.

Yearling Ram (10 shown): (1-2) Bullard; (3-5) Glenwood; (4) Moran.

Ram Lamb (22 shown): (1-4) Bullard; (2) Moran; (3-7) U. of I.; (5-6-8) Glenwood.

Yearling Ewe (17 shown): (1-2) Bullard; (3-4) U. of I.; (5-6) Moran; (7-8) Glenwood.

Ewe Lamb (27 shown): (1-2) Bullard; (3-8) U. of I.; (4-6) Moran; (5-7) Glenwood.

Flock, open (10 shown): (1-2) Bullard; (3) Moran; (4) U. of I.; (5) Glenwood.

Flock, bred by exhibitor (9 shown): (1-2) Bullard; (3) Moran; (4) U. of I.; (5) Glenwood.

Pen, 3 Ram Lambs (6 shown): (1) Bullard; (2) Moran; (3) U. of I.; (4) Glenwood.

Pen, 3 Ewe Lambs (7 shown): (1-2) Bullard; (3) Moran; (4) Glenwood; (5) U. of I.

Get of Sire (10 shown): (1-2) Bullard; (3-6) U. of I.; (4) Glenwood; (5-7) Moran.

Produce of Ewe (13 shown): (1) Bullard; (2-6) U. of I.; (3) Glenwood; (4-5) Moran.

Champion Ram: Bullard on aged ram.

Reserve Champion Ram: Bullard on ram lamb.

Champion Ewe: Bullard on yearling.

Fat Wether Lamb (7 shown): (1) Chase Bros.; (2) Glenwood; (3) Archie C. Stewart; (4-5) Moran.

Pen, 3 Wether Lambs (2 shown): (1) Moran.

HAMPSHIRE

Judge: W. F. Renk, Sun Prairie, Wis.

Exhibitors: Chase Bros., Willow Lake, S. D.; F. J. Hagel, Camas, Wash.; J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons, Monroe, Ore.; Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Ore.; Mt. Haggin Land and Livestock Co., Anaconda, Mont.; Roselawn Farm, Sunnyside, Wash.; University of Idaho, Moscow.

Aged Ram (4 shown): (1) Roselawn.

Yearling Ram (8 shown): (1-2) Mt. Haggin; (3) Hubbard & Sons.

Ram Lamb (22 shown): (1-3) Roselawn; (2-4) Mt. Haggin; (5-6) Hubbard & Sons.

Yearling Ewe (19 shown): (1-4) Roselawn; (2-3) Mt. Haggin; (5-8) Hubbard & Sons; (6-7) U. of I.

Ewe Lamb (25 shown): (1-4) Roselawn; (2-3) Mt. Haggin; (5-8) Hubbard & Sons; (6-7) U. of I.

Flock, open (8 shown): (1-4) Mt. Haggin; (2-3) Roselawn; (5) Hubbard & Sons.

Flock, bred by exhibitor (7 shown): (1-4) Mt. Haggin; (2-3) Roselawn; (5) Hubbard & Sons.

Pen, 3 Ram Lambs (6 shown): (1) Roselawn; (2-3) Roselawn; (5) Hubbard & Sons.

Pen, 3 Ewe Lambs (8 shown): (1) Roselawn; (2) Fox; (3) Miles; (4-5) Oeste.

Pen, 3 Wether Lambs (8 shown): (1-2) Thompson; (3) Miles; (4) Fox; (5) Oeste; (6) Chase.

Get of Sire (13 shown): (1-2) Thompson; (3-4) Miles; (5) Fox; (6-8) Chase; (7) Oeste.

Pen, 3 Ewe Lambs (7 shown): (1-3) Mt. Haggin; (2) Roselawn; (4) U. of I.

Get of Sire (11 shown): (1-3) Roselawn; (2-4) Mt. Haggin; (5) Hubbard & Sons; (6) U. of I.

Produce of Ewe (6 shown): (1) Hubbard & Sons.

Champion Ram: Mt. Haggin on yearling.

Reserve Champion Ram: Roselawn on lamb.

Champion Ewe: Roselawn on yearling.

Reserve Champion Ewe: Roselawn on lamb.

Fat Wether Lamb (10 shown): (1) Mt. Haggin; (2) Archie C. Stewart.

Pen, 3 Wether Lambs: (No entries).

ROMNEYS

Judge: Charles Smith, Hopland, Calif.

Exhibitors: A. H. Craven, Monmouth, Ore.; McCaleb Bros., Monmouth, Ore.; Eugene C. Tribble, Lodi, Calif.

Aged Ram: (4 shown): (1) Craven; (2) Tribble; (3-4) McCaleb.

Yearling Ram (10 shown): (1-2) Tribble; (3-6) Craven; (4-5) McCaleb.

Ram Lamb (17 shown): (1-2) Tribble; (3-6) McCaleb; (4-5) Craven.

Yearling Ewe (15 shown): (1-2) Tribble; (3-5) Craven; (4-6) McCaleb.

Ewe Lamb (19 shown): (1-2) Tribble; (3-4) McCaleb; (5-6) Craven.

Flock, open (6 shown): (1-2) Tribble; (3-6) Craven; (4-5) McCaleb.

Flock, bred by exhibitor (6 shown): (1-2) Tribble; (3-6) Craven; (4-5) McCaleb.

Pen, 3 Ram Lambs (5 shown): (1-2) Tribble; (3-4) Craven; (5) McCaleb.

Pen, 3 Ewe Lambs (5 shown): (1-2) Tribble; (3-5) Craven; (4) McCaleb.

Get of Sire (7 shown): (1-2) Tribble; (3-6) McCaleb; (4-5) Craven.

Produce of Ewe (8 shown): (1-2) Tribble; (3-4) Craven; (5-6) McCaleb.

Champion Ram: Craven on aged ram.

Reserve Champion Ram: Tribble on yearling.

Fat Classes: (No entries).

SHROPSHIRE

Judge: W. F. Renk, Sun Prairie, Wis.

Exhibitors: Chase Bros., Willow Lake, S. D.; Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon; W. G. Miles, Evansville, Wis.; Oeste Bros., Davis, Calif.; M. R. & D. M. Shelton, Junction City, Ore.; Archie C. Stewart, Abbotsford, B. C.; G. H. & J. J. Thompson, Macleay, Ore.

Aged Ram (10 shown): (1) Thompson; (2) Miles; (3-4) Chase; (5) Fox; (6) Oeste Bros.

Yearling Ram (9 shown): (1-7) Miles; (2) Chase; (3-4) Thompson; (5-6) Oeste.

Ram Lamb (21 shown): (1-2) Thompson; (3) Miles; (4-5) Fox; (6-8) Chase; (7) Oeste.

Yearling Ewe (22 shown): (1-2) Thompson; (3-4) Miles; (5-6) Fox; (7-8) Chase.

Ewe Lamb (23 shown): (1-2) Thompson; (3-7) Oeste; (4-6) Miles; (5-8) Fox.

Flock, open (7 shown): (1-3) Thompson; (2) Miles; (4) Fox; (5) Chase; (6) Oeste.

Flock, bred by exhibitor (8 shown): (1-3) Thompson; (2) Miles; (4) Fox; (5) Chase; (6) Oeste.

Pen, 3 Ram Lambs (8 shown): (1) Thompson; (2) Fox; (3) Miles; (4-5) Oeste.

Pen, 3 Ewe Lambs (8 shown): (1-2) Thompson; (3) Miles; (4) Fox; (5) Oeste; (6) Chase.

Get of Sire (13 shown): (1-2) Thompson; (3-4) Miles; (5) Fox; (6-8) Chase; (7) Oeste.

Produce of Ewe (12 shown): (1-2) Thompson; (3-5) Miles; (4) Fox; (6-7) Oeste.

Champion Ram: Thompson on aged ram.

Reserve Champion Ram: Miles on yearling.

Champion Ewe: Thompson on yearling.

Fat Wether Lamb (12 shown): (1-2) U. of I.

Pen, 3 Wether Lambs (5 shown): (1) U. of I.

OTHER BREEDS

In the Southdown section, J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons of Monroe, Oregon, had champion and reserve champion ram; first on aged ram, ram lamb, ewe lamb, flocks, pens of ram and ewe lambs, get of sire, and produce of ewe; second on yearling ram, ewe lamb; third on yearling ram, ram lamb, yearling ewe, pen of three ram lambs, and get of sire. Chase Bros. of Willow Lake, S. D., had champion ewe; first on yearling ewe; second on ram lamb; third on flocks and pen of three fat wether lambs. W. G. Miles of Evansville, Wis., had first on yearling ram; second on yearling ewe, flocks, pen of three ram lambs, get of sire, and produce of ewe; third on aged ram, ewe lamb, and pen of three ewe lambs. Second place in the aged ram class was won by La Lomita Rancho of Lockeford, Calif. The University of Idaho had second on pen of three ewe lambs and third on produce of ewe. It also won second and third place in the fat wether lamb class and first and second on pens of three wether lambs. Montana State College took first place in the fat wether lamb class.

In Oxfords, Harry T. Crandell of Michigan had champion ram, first on aged ram, third on flock, open, and pen of three ewe lambs. C. P. Kizer & Son of Harrisburg, Oregon, exhibited the reserve champion ram; had first on yearling ram, ram lamb, ewe lamb, pen of three ram lambs, and produce of ewe; second on ram lamb, flocks, three ewe lambs and get of sire, third on aged ram and produce of ewe. The champion ewe, a yearling, was shown by E. F. Hubbard of Corvallis, Oregon. He also had first and second on yearling ewe; third on get of sire, flock bred by exhibitor, and several lower awards. Floyd T. Fox of Silverton, Oregon, took first prize money on both flocks, pen of three ewe lambs, get of sire, and second prizes on ewe lamb, pen of three ewe lambs and produce of ewe; third on yearling ram, ram lamb, yearling ewe and ewe lamb. Chase Bros. had second on aged ram and yearling ram.

Chase Bros. of Willow Lake, S. D., received all the championship awards in the Dorset division of the show and all firsts, with the exception of that for aged ram, which went to Carrol Shaffner of West Union, Ill. Chase Bros. also had second on aged ram; third on ram lamb and get of sire. Shaffner won second place on ram lamb, ewe lamb, flock (open); third on yearling ewe, ewe lamb, flock bred by exhibitor, pen of ram lambs, pen of ewe lambs and produce of ewe. Floyd T. Fox took seconds on yearling ram, yearling ewe, flock bred by exhibitor, both pens of lambs, get of sire and produce of ewe; thirds on aged ram, yearling ram, and flock, (open).

In the Cheviot section, W. G. Miles of Evansville, Wis., won all firsts, except those for aged ram, yearling ram (both taken by Chase Bros.) and pen of three ram lambs, won by John M. Mann of Portland, Ore. The champion ram was shown by Chase Bros., and the reserve champion ram and champion ewe by Miles, who also had

second place on aged ram and yearling ram, and ewe lamb. John M. Mann also had second prizes on ram lamb, pen of three ewe lambs, get of sire, and produce of ewe, as well as several third prizes.

Wm. Riddell & Sons of Monmouth, Oregon, exhibited the reserve champion ram and champion ewe in the Cotswold section. They also had first on yearling ram, ewe lamb, both flocks, both pens of lambs, get of sire, and produce of ewe; second on ewe lamb and third on ram lamb. H. T. Crandell had first on aged ram and yearling ewe, and champion ram; second on flock (open) and get of sire, and third on ewe lamb. David J. Kirby of McMinnville, Oregon, had first on ram lamb; second on aged ram, yearling ram, yearling ewe, flock bred by exhibitor, three ram lambs and three ewe lambs; and third yearling ram, flock (open), get of sire, and produce of ewe. Alex Cruickshank, also of McMinnville, took second places on ram lamb, produce of ewe, and fat wether lamb (no first prize being awarded); third on yearling ewe, flock bred by exhibitor, and both pens of lambs. H. D. Harms, Aurora, Oregon, took third place on aged ram.

Riddell & Sons also had both champion and reserve champion ram in the Lincoln section, and all firsts except that for yearling ewe, on which they had second and third places. They also had second places on ram lamb, and ewe lamb; and thirds on yearling ram, and get of sire; also first on fat wether lamb. Harry T. Crandell had first on yearling ewe and champion ewe; second on aged ram, yearling ram, both flocks, pen of three ewe lambs, get of sire, and produce of ewe; and third on aged ram, ewe lamb and produce of ewe. James O. Coffield of Centerville, Wash., had second on pen of three ram lambs and third on ram lamb, flocks, and pen of three ewe lambs.

There were only two exhibitors in the Leicester division: Harry T. Crandell and C. D. McLean of Kerwood, Ontario. Crandell had reserve champion ram and champion ewe, and all firsts except those for ram lambs, get of sire and pen of three ram lambs. No awards were made in the aged ram class. He also had second on ram lamb and get of sire; third on yearling ewe, ewe lamb, and produce of ewe. McLean had champion ram and the balance of the awards.

In the section for grades and crossbreds of the fat sheep division, University of Idaho had first and fourth on wether lambs of the medium-wool type; Montana State College, second and third, while the latter institution had first on pen of three wether lambs, and the University of Idaho, second. In the long-wool types Austin L. Stevens of Dayton, Oregon, had first and third on wether lambs, and first on pen. Alex Cruickshank had second and fourth on wether lamb and second on pen. The grand champion wether lamb of the show was shown by the University of Idaho. In the carlot class for fifty lambs weighing 84 pounds and under, Floyd T. Fox took first money and Frank Brown & Sons of Carlton, Oregon, second. Mr. Fox won the grand champion award in the carload division.

RAMBOUILLETS AT THE AK-SAR-BEN LIVESTOCK SHOW Omaha, Nebraska, November 1-8

Judge: Sam Stoddard, Bradford, N. H.
Aged Ram (9 shown): (1-2-4) King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.; (3) Waldo Barron, Slippery Rock, Pa.; (5) R. E. Strutz & Sons, Jamestown, N. D.

Yearling Ram (10 shown): (1-2-3) King; (4-5) Strutz.

Ram Lamb (15 shown): (1-4) University of Wyoming, Laramie; (2-3) King; (5) University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Yearling Ewe (13 shown): (1-2-3) King; (4) U. of N.; (5) Strutz.

Ewe Lamb (15 shown): (1-4) King; (2) U. of N.; (3) Strutz; (5) U. of W.

Three Ram Lambs (5 shown): (1) U. of W.; (2) King; (3) Strutz; (4) U. of N.; (5) Barron.

Three Ewe Lambs (5 shown): (1) King; (2) Strutz; (3) U. of W.; (4) U. of N.; (5) Barron.

Flock (5 shown): (1) King; (2) U. of W.; (3) Strutz; (4) U. of N. (5) Barron.

Champion Ram: King Bros. Co. on aged ram.

Champion Ewe: King Bros. Co.

Fat Wether Lamb (1 shown): University of Wyoming.

Pen of Three Fat Lambs (none shown). In the Corriedale classes King Bros. Co. had all firsts and champion ram and ewe. They also had second in the aged ram class, yearling ewe, and ewe lambs. The University of Wyoming had second on flock and yearling ram, and fourth on yearling ewe. Dick King of Laramie, Wyoming, had second on ram lamb, and third on ewe and on flock.

THE FAT STOCK SHOW AT SAN FRANCISCO

SUCCESS again attended the California Livestock and Baby Beef Show in its second annual exhibition, November 9-13, at South San Francisco. All classes of the show had numerous entries of high quality.

In the fat sheep section a Southdown wether lamb, exhibited by Dr. E. E. Brownell of San Francisco, was made grand champion by Judge James Duncan of Lewiston, N. Y. This lamb, which weighed 120 pounds, was later purchased by the Western Meat Company of San Francisco at \$5.50 per pound. The reserve grand championship was awarded to a Hampshire wether lamb, weighing 150 pounds, from the flock of Frank Brown & Sons, Carlton, Oregon. This firm also had the grand champion pen of wether lambs, Hampshires. Both the pen and the reserve champion sold to the Union Sheep Company at 50 cents a pound. One dollar and five cents a pound was paid for the champion 4-H lamb, a Southdown weighing 100 pounds which was entered by Donald Lockhart of Santa Rosa, Calif., and purchased by the Western Pacific Railway. The same figure was given for the champion F. F. A. (Future Farmers of America) lamb, a crossbred shown by Reid Lockhart of Santa Rosa and bought by Metzger Pack-

ing Co., and for the first prize F. F. A. lamb, a Southdown weighing 100 pounds, purchased by the Western Pacific from Howard Crane.

Fifty Southdown-Hampshire lambs from the flock of Frank Brown & Sons of Carlton, Oregon, were adjudged the grand champion carload of the show. Their average weight was 82 pounds and they sold at auction to the Western Meat Company at 34 cents a pound. The Wood Live Stock Company of Spencer, Idaho, won

second place in the carload class with fifty Hampshire lambs averaging 94 pounds in weight. The Distributors Packing Company of Los Angeles, purchased this carload at \$18.50 per hundredweight. The same firm also took the carload winning third place in the show at \$14.50 per hundredweight. These were Southdowns shown by Metzger & Vaughn of Dixon, Calif. There were eight carloads competing for the awards in this division.

The Boston Wool Market

THE Boston market is in the doldrums again. In some quarters it is claimed that sales are being made at as low figures as at any time this season. In fact, in a few cases even lower prices are suggested as having been accepted. The low levels noted in the marketing of the new fall Texas clip, and also in a smaller way in California, have not been reassuring. These are minor features of the situation, but are part of a situation which holds out little promise of a better market or higher prices during the rest of the year.

The promptness with which the new Texas clip was moved and the readiness of the growers to meet the market was a surprise to most wool men. Without that readiness, so good a clearance would not have been possible, as conditions here are of a character to discourage speculation in any form. In the main, it may be said that the fall clip sold within the range of 18¾ to 20½ cents, or about 55 cents clean. This will enable the buyers to offer it to the mills at 65 to 75 cents, according to condition. A year ago similar wool was offered on the clean basis of 95 cents, and even higher than this if scoured.

There is some agitation here to do away with the annual stock taking on the first of the year. At the annual meeting of the Boston Wool Trade Association in November, an informal vote was taken and showed that majority sentiment was in favor of deferring stock taking until some later date, preferably April 1. The matter was finally left to the executive

committee for definite action and no decision has been announced at this writing. Talk in the trade is that the volume of domestic wool actually owned by dealers is much less than at the beginning of 1929. Large clearances were made in July and August and again in October. There is no way of arriving at actual figures of relative volume of consignments and wool actually owned by the trade, but it is believed that the former bulks in big weights.

Few, if any of the larger mill units are well stocked with wool. This is shown, not only by frequent visits of buyers to the market, but also by the continued promptness with which purchases are taken up. Large and small buyers all show similar urgency, and mill crews are in the lofts all the time passing the wool bought over the board. There is no reason to forecast a change in mill policy from the hand-to-mouth policy which has been consistently maintained in recent months. There may have been some increased buying in October, when it became apparent that the market was on the bottom, but even that did not bring an oversupply to any busy mill.

Since that time foreign markets have rallied moderately, and are still fairly strong, with some fluctuations from time to time. The sixth and last series for the year of the London wool sales opened November 19, with offerings of 137,000 bales. According to both private and press reports, there was a definite and decided rally from the September levels. Figures of the opening gains were 5 to 7½ per cent on Merinos, 10 per cent on

spinners' wools and par to 5 per cent on scoured and greasy crossbreds. Slipes were unchanged at the opening, but later advanced in harmony with other grades.

Since the opening there has been some irregularity in prices, though generally Merinos have been fairly strong, while inferior and coarse wools have been irregular and sometimes lower. That there has been a little softening of the London market is shown by a moderate reaction from the recent top prices for Bradford tops, that market being quick to reflect any change in London. It will be remembered that 64s warp top, accepted in the trade as a key number went as low as 31 pence, under the stress of the events following the slump in wool prices at the September series of the London wool sales. Later there was a comeback to 36 pence. Now there has been another turn downward, and on November 21, the quotation for 64s warp top was 35 pence.

Australian markets have also showed a tendency to sag a little, especially at the very end of the month. The New Zealand auction season opened on November 14, the first sale being held at Wellington. Opening prices were about 25 per cent below the April level, the markets there showing something less than the declines reported earlier in the Australian markets. It will be noted that world markets have now been liquidated to some extent from the high levels of last year or last season. Lord Barnby, the well known English authority, is quoted as saying that rayon competition means cheaper wool. Later developments must be relied upon to show whether a workable basis has been reached or whether world markets are to go still lower.

River Plate markets are not yet in full swing for new wools suitable for America. Majority opinion here is that medium domestic wools are to have considerable competition from Montevideo this year. In fact some 56s, corresponding to the domestic three-eighths-bloods have sold at a figure which means 83 cents clean duty paid. Where manufacturers can use these wools, this means very serious competition.

Late November found topmakers somewhat less eager for suitable wools for the production of short fine tops. Still oc-

casional lots were being taken, showing that there is no change in the situation. Whenever orders for tops are forthcoming, topmakers are ready buyers of suitable wools. Their demand mostly runs to wools of the French combing type, better fine wools being still rather neglected.

There has been considerable movement lately in French combing wool that can be bought at around 75 to 80 cents, better lots bringing up to 82 and even 83 cents for a very choice lot. Fine and fine medium staple wool is quotable at 87 to 88 cents, with very little doing. Sales of strictly clothing wool are seldom noted, as everything is thrown into the French combing pile that the topmakers will take. If to be had, a good lot of that grade would bring 75 to 78 cents.

Half-blood Territory wools are quotable at 87 to 88 cents for good lots of Montana and similar. The market for these best wools is not particularly active, as most buyers are looking for something which will show a cheaper clean cost. Strictly medium wools have shown a continued tendency toward lower levels. Considerable progress has been made lately in bringing the medium grades more nearly into harmony with fine wools. The low point in the recent trading has been about 85 cents clean for three-eighths-blood and 75 cents for quarter-blood. Not all holders are willing to meet these low prices, and are still asking a little more. The extent of the recent change in medium wool prices is to be noted by comparisons with price-lists as of October 1, when top sorts of the two grades were quoted at 92 and 82 cents clean, respectively.

The position of the better fleece wools from Ohio and the Middle West is also on the low side. There have been some sales lately for selected lots of Ohio Delaine at 37 cents, but this is an extreme figure, and as this is written the market can not be quoted at over 35 to 36 cents, with a few lots held at 36½ cents. Fine, unwashed clothing, even of the best character, has dropped to 31 cents, where sales have been recently made. Other clothing grades are quoted at 37 cents for half-blood clothing and 42 cents for three-eighths-blood.

Further declines are noted in prices of

both half-blood and medium combing fleeces. For half-blood combing, today's market is about 42 cents, and sales of good Ohio wool have been made at that figure. Equally low prices are noted for medium fleeces of Ohio or Michigan growth. Best three-eighths-blood are now to be had at 43 cents, with some still asking 44 cents. For quarter-bloods, not over 42 cents can be quoted, as buyers are refusing to pay more. Low quarter-bloods are well sold, but can be quoted at 36 to 37 cents, when to be had.

It must be understood that ideas of market values are likely to be colored to some extent by the condition of stocks. It is conceivable that one whose holdings are at a low ebb might look upon a decline in values with more complacency than one who still has wool to sell. It must be said, however, that mill buyers are still maintaining a very bearish tone, and are refusing to pay top prices when cheaper lots are to be found.

The above quotations cover wools suitable for the worsted mills, as well as some grades suitable for use of strictly woolen mills. The slack demand for woolen goods of all kinds, as distinguished from worsted goods, has been a sore spot in the goods trade for months. An open fall and mild weather has brought only a moderate call for overcoatings and cloakings suitable for winter wear. Sharp cold weather is needed to stimulate the movement of such goods in a seasonal way. Pending this, the strictly woolen mills are having a very "bad quarter of an hour."

The extent of the damage done is to be found in the way that the best Eastern scourings of pulled wools have been marked down in the recent trading.

New Mexico scoureds are also quiet and easy. Present quotations are 90 to 92 cents for No. 1, 80 to 83 cents for No. 2 and 73 to 75 cents for No. 3. Other Territory scoureds are scarce, as the demand is too quiet to encourage scouring.

Texas twelve-month's wools have recently sold within the range of 80 to 85 cents. Eight-months' wools are nominally quoted at 75 to 78 cents. Owing to the quiet tone in woolen goods, California wools are rather neglected. Northern wools, possibly not of the best character,

are not quotable at over 78 to 80 cents, though a good Mendocino lot might bring a little more. Middle Counties are quotable at 75 to 77 cents, and baled scoured wools at 70 to 75 cents.

Looking at the market from any angle, it is manifest that there is still considerable uncertainty and much uneasiness as to the future course of prices. Foreign markets are none too well established on the high side; tariff revision has been postponed for the time being, and manufacturers are unwilling to play the game so as to assure better prices for wool. It is still a waiting market, and there is nothing in sight to indicate an early change.

ELIMINATING THE COUNTRY DEALER

AUSTRALIA's systematic method of selling wool was threatened about a year ago by an increase in purchases of wool in the country instead of at the regularly scheduled auctions. Under a fixed rule of the auction system wool was offered for sale in the order in which it was received into store. As a result, fine wool, which is grown in the late shearing districts was not sold until after the dustier and more burry fleeces of the earlier shearing sections were offered. The oversea buyer of fine wool naturally commenced to make his purchases out in the country to avoid the delay in filling his requirements that would be occasioned by having to wait for such wools to be sold at auction.

To offset the practice of buying in the country and to prevent the growth of speculation in wool, the auction rule was changed so that a certain proportion of fine wool was sold at each auction, thus making the selection of wools representative and suited to all requirements. This change, Dalgety's Annual Review states, has resulted in a reduction of country sales to speculating dealers from 75,000 bales to something like 25,000 bales, and these figures "do not convey the full achievement, for the associated buyers agreed to refrain altogether from country operations providing the auction catalogues were attuned to their requirements, and the agreement was loyally observed. This not only stopped the threatened 'slide' in the auction business, but nipped in the bud many attempts to build up speculative businesses."

Lamb Market Conditions and Prices in November

CHICAGO

ALL through November difficulty was experienced in making advances in market values; by the same token declines were promptly repaired. Much of the time the top price at Chicago was well above the \$13 line, once it went to \$13.50 and rarely did it drop below \$13. Buyers consistently and persistently applied bear pressure; the dressed market might have been more robust at intervals, but rarely did an accumulation at the Atlantic seaboard reach the point where relief was so necessary as to resort to freezing.

The market closed the month practically where it began, on a \$12.50@13 basis for the bulk, with a \$13.25 top; if anything prices were slightly higher at the close, sorting and condition considered. On every 25-cent break all killers were free buyers, indicating that on a 12½@13-cent live weight basis the product moved into distributive channels without encountering sales resistance. The month's receipts around the ten major market circle were heavier than a year ago, a rough tabulation showing an increase of approximately 100,000 head, although this was offset by diminished receipts of live lambs at seaboard points. The first and third weeks of the month registered heavy arrivals at all western points, such swells in the primary movement being direct response to improvement in selling conditions.

Approximately a million lambs reached the major markets during the month, of which about 25 per cent reported at Chicago. That this production was readily absorbed despite disturbed financial and industrial conditions is reassuring. A \$12.50 to \$13.25 market at this season will compare well with the average of recent years.

Dressed trade conditions elicited complaint at intervals, but such adversity may have been exaggerated. It mainly concerned heavy carcasses; trash always received a cordial reception from distributors. Choice light lambs were never superabundant, entitling them to a slight premium. At the end of the month Chicago was on a \$20@25 basis for medium

to choice lamb carcasses weighing 38 pounds down; New York \$23@28; Boston \$23@26.50 and Philadelphia, \$22@27. Carcasses weighing 46 to 55 pounds sold at \$20@23 at Chicago; \$23@25 at New York; \$20@23 at Boston, and \$20@24 at Philadelphia. At these price levels consumption was reasonably stable. Toward the end of the month, with the advent of cold weather dressed trade picked up encouragingly, a condition promptly reflected in the live market.

The month's features in the live market were:

Liberal, but somewhat irregular receipts.

A choppy trade with respect to prices, with prompt recoveries from soft spots.

A pronounced disposition by the country to reduce loading on breaks.

Disappearance of western grass fat lambs and sharp curtailment of feeder supply.

Clean-up of the new and increasing supply of lambs from the spring wheat belt, mainly the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Discrimination in the live market against big lambs weighing 95 pounds up, reflecting dressed trade conditions.

Gradually diminishing proportion of natives and an increasing percentage of fed westerns that had been running in cornfields.

Heavy gains by many fed western lambs, enabling feeders to pay out even when buying and selling prices were identical.

Broad demand for common and medium lambs.

Small percentage of "comeback" westerns in such deficient condition that killers could not use them.

Persistent demand for any kind of lamb that could be put on feed regardless of weight.

Improved condition of native lambs; also evidence of increasing competency on the part of cornbelt feeders of western lambs outdoors.

In dressed trade features were:

Demand for handyweight and light carcasses. At all times common and medium product sold well at \$19 to \$23, few common carcasses going below \$18.

Excess supply of strong weight carcasses grading good to choice, necessitating dismemberment.

Increasing popularity of cuts, furnishing a means of unloading heavy lambs.

Advances of 75 cents to \$1 in wholesale prices on every short run.

The fat lamb market rode the financial storm easily, while other livestock markets crashed, hogs going below a \$9 basis and heavy cattle declining \$2 per hundredweight. In one sense scarcity of fat range lambs was a benefaction as it enabled the market to digest a heavy grist of natives, with a steadily increasing supply of fed westerns. Most of the excess weight stock, 100 pounds and up, was of native origin. In a numerical sense this excess was not formidable, demonstrating that consumers will not eat any considerable quantity of overweight product. Had any considerable number of fat western lambs been available, prices would undoubtedly have ruled lower, but nature provided otherwise. The November run of westerns was largely on the feeder order and at that was light; feeders would probably have bought many more straight, thin western lambs anywhere from \$12 to \$13 per hundredweight according to weight had they been available. The great bulk of the "comeback" westerns from cornfields carried enough condition to make them useful to killers as medium carcasses were always ready sellers. Native lambs were, if anything, better than in recent years, both with respect to quality and condition. The "dinger" type was rare, although such throw-out natives as sold at \$9@10.50 were plentiful when killers had easy picking and were in a position to do strong sorting. Under hard picking conditions sorting was light and culls prize packages.

An epitome of the market by weeks follows:

First week: Top fat lambs \$13.25; bulk, \$12.50@13. Feeders, \$12.25@12.75. Fat ewes, \$5@5.75. Aged wethers, \$9@10.

Second week: Top fat lambs, \$13; bulk, \$12.25@12.50. Feeders \$12@13. Fat ewes, \$5.25@5.85. Yearlings, \$9@10. Wethers, \$7.50.

Third week: Top fat lambs, \$13.50; bulk, \$12.75@13.25. Feeders \$12.25

@13. Fat ewes, \$5.25@5.75. Yearlings, \$9.25@11.25.

Fourth week: Top fat lambs, \$13.50; bulk, \$12.75@13.25. Feeders, \$12.25@12.75. Fall shorn lambs, \$12.50@12.55. Fat ewes, \$5.25@5.85.

These prices are somewhat below the level of November 1928, when the top went to \$14.40 and a large share of the supply sold at \$12.75@13.50, but making allowance for lower prices of wool and other by-product the meat brought fully as much money. In other words discrepancy between live lamb prices to the disadvantage of 1929 is due mainly to the lower wool market, a fact not to be ignored.

Although the market kept on an even keel, measured by week to week mutations, it was an aggravatingly choppy trade from day to day, keeping salesmen on the alert. On the midmonth break few lambs sold above \$12.50 for a brief period; taking the month as a whole sales above \$13.25 were few, packers being always reluctant to go above \$13, and, when they did it, limiting such buying to shipping requirements. A \$13.25 @ 13.50 trade was in specialties, fat light lambs. Shippers turned down weight with both thumbs, probably filling their requirements temporarily by purchasing product from packers.

Considerable squawking was done concerning dressed trade about the middle of the month, but taking the entire period killers had a profitable turnover despite low prices of wool and necessity for carrying pelts, which, naturally threw a burden on the product.

Although many of the "comeback" western lambs that had been running in cornfields reported in respectable condition, others were deficient, selling to killers at \$12@12.50. Some that had been starved took a second trip to the country at a cost to feeders of \$11@11.50. Heavy feeders sold at the low end of the range; light weights at the highest. Seventy-one pound feeders went back to the country at \$11.50.

Although many western lambs that had been running in cornfields returned to sell at prices right around first cost, not all of them lost money. Where good, or even normal gains were made a profit, other than increased soil fertility could be

figured out. So favorable was the fall season for running western lambs outdoors that 20 to 25-pound gains were the rule, while the stuff was out, rather than exceptional. One string of lambs costing \$12.75 going out, came back with 20 pounds added weight, sold at the same figure, and figured a profit on the feed-bill.

Possibly excellent physical conditions had something to do with improvement in natives. This was notably the case with Wisconsin's offering. A large percentage of the native supply graded medium to good. Despite favorable conditions for putting on weight in cornfields the usual percentage of westerns returned in little better condition than when taken out, indicating incompetency on the part of feeders, usually neophytes who have to learn that lambs cannot be conditioned even on cornbelt scenery. Some money was lost on western lambs that went out a second time below \$12. At the prices they were acquired on this occasion, they cannot evade making a profit on the final trip to the feedlot unless the handler is of the human type that would starve in a grocery store. A fundamental, but frequently ignored fact in lamb feeding is that feed is essential to conditioning. Failure to recognize it costs a certain class of feeders considerable money annually. Some learn by experience; others quit in disgust or run foul of the sheriff.

The lamb output of the spring wheat belt, the Red River Valley of the North and its environs, was a boon to packers this season. Production in that quarter shows an annually expanding tendency and must be reckoned with in guessing the fall lamb market. St. Paul gets the bulk of this production, packers taking practically the entire crop and it has made St. Paul a sheep market. The railroad companies responsible for this development have been benefactors of the spring wheat grower, as without this financial aid the campaign would be futile. These lambs are considered natives in contradiction to range stock and while not so desirable from the feeder's standpoint as westerns have given packers excellent results in the cooler. The future of this local industry, will be determined by ability of farmers to keep clear of internal parasites.

Demand for breeding stock was deficient all through November, farmers balking at prices. Feeding ewe trade has also declined to small volume. Scarcity of fat ewes hardened prices during November, but this did not indicate demand for dressed mutton, which is limited. Mutton carcasses sold at a range of \$8 to \$12.50 in Chicago; \$9@13 at the Atlantic seaboard, and on a \$10@11.50 basis for the bulk little could be used. Yearling and aged wether product has all but disappeared from the market.

Measured from all angles the November lamb market did not need apology, especially when contrasted with more or less calamitous events in other branches of the livestock market.

J. E. Poole

DENVER

VALUES of fat and feeder lambs at Denver on the closing sessions of November were anywhere from 15 to 25 cents lower than a month ago. Receipts during the month were fairly liberal; the supply totaling 238,221 head compared to 244,531 head in November a year ago.

A good sheep trade was reported on the Denver market throughout the month of November. Good quality fat lambs were selling around \$12 to \$12.25 during the first part of the month, whereas at the close they were bringing around \$11.75 to \$12.15. Feeder lambs were selling around \$11.75 to \$12.25 early in November and at the close were bringing around \$11.50 to \$12. Fat ewes that were selling around \$4.50 to \$4.75 at the beginning of the month were selling anywhere from \$4.50 to \$5.50 at the close, while good quality feeder lambs were bringing around \$4.25 to \$4.75, an advance of around half a dollar over the prices prevailing earlier in the month.

The sheep supply, although slightly under that of a year ago was nevertheless quite liberal during the month and demand was good. The northern Colorado feeding districts are said to contain more lambs this year than a year ago. Most of the feeders had already received or contracted for their lambs before the storms came and the snows therefore did not have the effect on the lamb feeder demand

that they did on the demand for feeder cattle.

The sheep run is rapidly falling off and a comparatively light trade is anticipated here for the coming month. However, late in December the fat lambs from feed lots will begin making their appearance on the market and a large percentage of these is expected to find its way to Denver for disposal.

W. N. Fulton

OMAHA

RECEIPTS of sheep and lambs at Omaha during November were of normal volume for this season at approximately 165,000 head. Early in the month some range lambs were still coming, but in the late trade fed lambs, either from local territory or western wheatfields, and natives made up bulk of the supply.

Prices dipped on early rounds but there was a gradual strengthening of values from there on and, taking the month as a whole, quotations held within relatively narrow limits, closing 15@25 cents over the end of October, so far as woolled stock was concerned. Shorn lambs showed practically no change for the period, after sharing the early break in woolskins.

Quality of the lambs that came showed improvement as more fed kinds commenced showing up and, from the standpoint of dressing percentages, packers fared better by the end of November than they had at any time since early in the year.

The continued dull wool trade, however, together with the absence of any important shipping demand until the late trade, combined to prevent prices working up a great deal. Even local demand was rather indifferent on numerous days, reflecting conditions in eastern dressed lamb markets at such times. At present the trade as a whole has taken on a better tone, with all interests buying more freely at somewhat higher figures.

A feature of the month's trade was the discrimination packers made at times against heavy lambs, hinting at what might be expected later on if bulk of the lambs arriving should carry excessive weight. At one time during November good lambs averaging 95 pounds and up were selling a big 50 cents under top handy

weight kinds. By the close the spread had again narrowed, although outlet for weighty offerings remained uneven.

A spread of \$12.25@12.75 took in most desirable woolled lambs, with a top of \$12.85, while at times heavy lambs had to sell on down to \$11.25. Shorn lambs were on an \$11.50@11.75 basis most of the time.

Demand for feeding lambs narrowed considerably late in November but total shipments of thin lambs to the country for the month showed a substantial gain over a year ago at 56,000 head, and stood as the heaviest for any corresponding month since 1922. The biggest percentage of them went to local feeders, who supplied the main outlet by the end of the month. In the late trade, good light lambs were the exception, most offerings either lacking quality or carrying weight.

Early in the month good range feeding lambs sold at \$12.00@12.85, but with nothing good or choice coming, together with a break of fully 50 cents in prices, most final sales were noted at \$11.25@12.00, with a closing top of \$12.35.

Fat ewes showed about the same advance as lambs during the period. Supplies dropped off and packers commenced taking more interest in killers, the big end of which moved to them at \$5.25@5.75, with culls and canners going on down the line to \$3.00 and under. The season for feeding and breeding stock came to a close with the trade showing but little more life than it had during the latter part of the preceding month.

K. H. Kittoe

ST. JOSEPH

SHEEP receipts for November were light, numbering around 83,600 compared with 87,818 the same month a year ago. The month's receipts consisted mainly of fed lambs, the number of rangers being small. Lamb prices during the month did not fluctuate much. The top on range lambs ranged from \$12.25@12.75, the close being at \$12.50. Best fed woolskins on the close sold at \$12.60 and clippers, \$12.00. Natives ranged from \$12.25 down. Feeders on late days sold \$11.50@11.75. Aged sheep were scarce during the month and prices are 50 cents@\$1.00 higher. Best ewes on the close sold at

\$6.00, yearlings \$10.00, two-year olds \$8.50 and old wethers \$7.00@7.50.

H. H. Madden

KANSAS CITY-

NOVEMBER sheep and lamb prices held within a narrow range. Closing quotations were 25 cents higher than the October close, 25 to 35 cents under the high point of the month and 50 cents above the low point. Considering that November is the pivotal month, when the range movement ceases and the run of fed lambs begins, these changes were comparatively small. The very fact that the market held to such narrow fluctuations is encouraging as it indicates that the supply and demand are on a fairly even basis.

October's closing top on lambs was \$12.50, and November closed with best at \$12.75. The high point was reached November 6 at \$13.10 and the low \$12.25 was during the third week. The bulk of the lambs for the entire month can be placed at \$12 to \$12.50, with prevailing top \$12.75. A good many common and half fat lambs sold at \$11 to \$11.50.

Early in the month range lambs predominated, but in the latter half of the period short-fed classes made up nearly the entire supply. The short-fed lambs lacked considerable of being finished. Some of them were from cornfields and others showed scant grain ration. On this basis it is reasonable to anticipate that average condition of fed lambs will improve as the season advances. It will be late December before full-fed lambs are available and heavy marketing will prevail during January, February and March. It is evident that the dressed lamb and mutton will have to stand a larger per cent of first cost this year than last year, for the reason that wool prices are lower.

Fat sheep closed the month with a 25 to 50-cent advance. The moderate run of lambs helped the sheep market, but better retailing was an added feature. On the close the good fat ewes brought \$5.50 to \$6; wethers \$7.25 to \$8.25 and yearlings \$9.25 to \$10.10. On the basis of the fall buy of thin old ewes for breeding it looks as if mature sheep will make up a larger per cent of this winter's offerings than last year. Yearlings and wether

supplies will not be changed to any material extent.

On December 1 there were about as many lambs on feed as on the same date last year. Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma show a decrease, but the rest of the feeding area will have a slight increase. There is some feeding in West Texas, a new industry that is being developed in connection with active farming. Practically the entire quota of feeding lambs was in place by the close of the month. Average weights into feed lots are less than a year ago, and the feeder has a corresponding advantage for making weight gains.

Many anticipate a \$14 to \$15 market for full-fed lambs after the first of the year. Last year it was late January before the market showed an upward tendency. December will probably see a heavy movement of fed lambs from Iowa and states east of the Mississippi River, with the large part of the run centering in Chicago. The Kansas City supply will remain light until western fed lambs are available. Western feeders this year will do well to watch distribution of fat lambs and keep the supply scattered to as many markets as possible. If the northern routes leading to the lake market are kept filled, and killers buy many lambs direct they will be able to control prices within a range of their own making. Kansas City is set in an area of scant supply and to make up the decreased feeding in her own territory, will need larger consignments from other sections.

November sheep receipts, 79,000, were 6,000 less than in the same month last year and the smallest in the eleventh month since 1924. For the eleven months receipts were 1,650,000, or about 16,000 less than in the same period 1928.

C. M. Pipkin

If your neighbor is not a subscriber to the National Wool Grower, but should be, send in his name. Sample copies will be mailed to him, and probably he can be interested. It is important now, more so than ever before, that every wool grower should be informed on the various movements with which the industry is concerned.

MARKET LAMB IMPROVEMENT IN VIRGINIA

THE sheep population in Virginia has increased gradually from 338,000 in 1924 to 469,000 in 1929. Not only has the number of sheep been on the increase, but the quality has improved as well. Up to and including 1924, Virginia lambs had a very poor reputation on our central markets. Market quotations generally mentioned loads of Kentucky, Tennessee or some other state lambs topping the market. The management of the Jersey City Stock Yards, as well as packers and commission men, were very much concerned and showed a willingness to assist financially in an attempt to improve Virginia market lambs. At a meeting of producers, packers, commission men and extension workers, members of the lamb improvement committee from the Jersey City Stock Yards made the statement that Virginia lambs were the poorest lambs that they received from any state. When asked the reasons for the high percentage of our cull lambs they mentioned three, namely, poor breeding, the small percentage of lambs which are docked and castrated, and the prevalence of stomach-worm infestation. These three factors were evident and no doubt other causes might have been cited, such as poor feeding and improper care and management.

In order to encourage a more general use of good-type purebred rams, the Jersey City market people financed a ram sale which was held at Staunton in 1924. The sale was successful and since that time nine sales have been held. The majority of the rams were bred in Virginia and when the state breeders could not supply the number needed, rams were imported from other states. The increased demand for purebred rams and the general improvement of prices, at least partially due to successful sales, have encouraged new purebred breeders so that at this time there are practically enough registered rams bred in Virginia to supply the demand.

In addition to the purebred-sire work, much has been done toward improvement in other lines. The treatment of sheep for stomach worms and internal parasites is now quite generally practiced throughout the state and a large percentage of our

lambs are being trimmed. Furthermore, feeding and management methods have been greatly improved. The fact that there has been a general improvement in quality is reflected in market quotations for the past two years. When reporting the top sales of lambs the Bureau of Agricultural Economics usually states the origin of the top loads. In a large percentage of cases these top loads are now from Virginia.

In 1928, acting upon a suggestion from Mr. D. A. Spencer of the Bureau of Animal Industry, several flock records were kept. These records brought out some interesting facts regarding the correlation of certain management practices and profits due to the percentage of lamb crop, wool clip, percentage of top lambs, etc. This year this work has been enlarged upon through farm-flock demonstrations. A record book has been prepared and copies of it are in use by the demonstrators. The plan is for the county agent to have at least one demonstration flock in each community in his county with more if he chooses. These flocks are to be used as models for the purpose of pointing out certain improved practices of feeding and management.

L. I. Case,

Virginia Extension Service

SOUTHWEST AMERICAN LIVE STOCK SHOW

PLANS have been completed which will insure a record breaking exhibition, not only in number of entries but also in the high quality of stock exhibited and amount of prize money appropriated, for the fifteenth annual Southwest American Live Stock show and Junior League Horse show at Oklahoma City's \$300,000 Coliseum March 17 to 22, according to John R. Baker, manager.

Prize premiums this year will amount to more than \$20,000, a substantial increase over last year. Assurances received from leading stock fanciers indicate the largest number of exhibits ever entered. Baker said.

Premium lists will be mailed to exhibitors early this month. Entries must be made by March 10.

Sheep Affairs in Australia and New Zealand

By A. C. Mills

Melbourne, October 15
OF all the anxieties confronting wool growers at the present time the slump in wool values continues to loom largest. Auction sales have been held in most Australian states since last writing and prices have shown a further general fall, the only relatively bright spot being the keener bidding and very slight firming in values noted during the past week. That, however, is not attributed so much to increase in confidence on the part of buyers, as to the decision of the Australian Wool Growers Council and the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers to cut down offerings at auction by one third between now and the end of December. A reduction in catalogues by 25 per cent was tried first, but when it was found that the market was still unable to absorb the offerings a further decrease was reluctantly decided on.

Figures supplied by the National Council show that the average price per pound realized for all wools, greasy and scoured, sold in Australia between July 1 and September 30, 1929, was 21½ cents, as against 34.84 cents for the similar period of last year, a decrease of no less than 38 per cent. The actual quantity sold in the three months was 192,936 bales compared with 162,361 in the same quarter of 1928. Probably the prices quoted rather exaggerate the depression, for it is recognized on all sides that the bulk of the wool sold to date has been of a lower quality than of recent years. Owing to dry weather, inland offerings in all centres have comprised wools more or less thinly grown and in wasty condition. They also carry a good deal of dust and the yields are particularly difficult to assess, with the result that buyers, not being pressed for supplies, are allowing a wide margin for possible errors.

Brokers report that crossbreds and comebacks are meeting with a relatively better demand than Merinos, and that lambs' is selling better than either. Pieces are also selling comparatively well. The following prices ruled for well classed wools in grease in Sydney during the week ended October 4: Merino fleece, good 28

cents to 32 cents, average 22 cents to 26 cents; Merino broken and first pieces, good 24 cents to 26 cents, average to 20 cents; Merino locks, average to 9 cents; lambs', good 22 cents to 26 cents, average 18 cents to 20 cents; comebacks average 20 cents to 24 cents. The best lots sold higher and inferior lines lower than above.

The serious drop in wool prices has revived the question of cost of production and some interesting figures bearing on the subject have been published lately. One set that has come under my notice was prepared by a well known Merino breeder in New South Wales, who has been associated with the industry all his life. This shows that in the year 1892 the cost of working his holding, which then pastured 32,000 sheep, was \$7750. Last year, on a reduced area, he carried 26,000 sheep, but the expenditure had risen to \$22,500. The clip in 1892 was worth 14 cents to 16 cents per pound, while this year, if he is lucky, the owner may get double the price, but it is very doubtful. Assuming that he does, it will be seen that while the apparent return per head of sheep has increased by 100 per cent, the cost of working has advanced from under 24 cents to over \$1.92 a head.

Of course the fact that individual sheep grow more wool now than they did in 1892 must not be lost sight of, but even allowing for that, the relation between production and costs has altered so vitally that it is doubtful if many can grow wool with profit at the present level of prices, or anything approaching them. Seeing that growers can do little to affect the market for wool, they must turn their attention to costs. Unfortunately most of the important factors in that respect are also beyond the immediate control of the producer. Costs of transport and taxation are in the hands of government and municipal bodies, while wages are mostly fixed by arbitration and industrial courts, all of which are notoriously difficult to get to move if an adjustment is required in a downward direction. Probably land values have lately been too high and some painful writing down may have to be done before long.

Pastoral conditions from a feed point of view, have been improved by rains during the last four weeks over the greater part of eastern Australia. These came just in time and with further adequate falls pastures should make rapid growth, as the soil is now warming up. The fat stock markets are being heavily supplied with sheep and lambs, and but for the activities of exporters there would be a slump in values. Actually prices are moderately firm, good shorn crossbred wethers being worth \$4.08 to \$4.80 and spring lambs from \$3.84 to \$4.56 a head in the yards. Packers are buying lambs freely on farms

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100 head of large smooth range rams—about half of them polled.

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These imported Hampshire Rams have made Hampshire History in America.

Their blood predominates in the flock at Thousand Springs Farm.



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RAMBOUILLETS

Range Rams Our Specialty

We believe that the big ram with a long staple fleece that has density and fineness and is free from body wrinkles and kemp is the ideal ram for the range.

If that is the kind of Rambouillet ram you like, see ours.

**PUREBRED RANGE RAMS
REGISTERED STUD RAMS**

Small Orders or Carload Lots

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Deer Lodge, Montana

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We have for sale this season:
700 Head of Yearling Rams
Several Cars of Big Ram Lambs
Also several cars of Ewes

**Cambridge Land and
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Breeders of Purebred and Registered
Hampshire Sheep
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO



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R. W. JICKLING—Elmira, Calif.

CANDLAND RAMBOUILLETS

WE HAVE FOR 1930

SOME EXTRA GOOD RANGE RAMS

Large, Smooth, Long Wool

A Splendid Selection of Stud Ewes and Rams

W. D. Candland & Sons
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

in the country as well as in the markets, and on the above rates their costs are working out at from 10 cents to 10½ cents per pound, bare meat, for the best grades, and up to 10 cents for seconds. The extent of their operations may be gauged when it is added they are killing and freezing for the export trade about 25,000 lambs per day in Victoria alone at the present time.

The question of prohibiting the export of stud Merino sheep from Australia has been again to the fore. A number of country branches of the Graziers' Association of Queensland and New South Wales have forwarded requests to their central executives that a referendum be taken on the subject. The United Graziers Association of Queensland has already agreed to do so and is getting ready to ascertain the views of its members as a whole. It is understood that the New South Wales Association will discuss the matter this week and it is generally thought that it will also decide on a referendum. As the owners of small flocks, who are not actual breeders of studs, are for prohibition, it seems more than likely that the vote will favor an embargo. If it does, it may be assumed that the associations will approach the federal government with a view to regulations being gazetted to prevent further exportations. Whether the government will agree to act may turn out to be another story.

The spring is late in New Zealand, cold winds and frosts being the outstanding feature of the weather during the past month. As a result feed is not so plentiful as it might be. The lambing is well forward, in fact finished, and judging by private reports the percentages dropped have been satisfactory on the whole. The recent severe weather has apparently been responsible for some mortality in exposed positions, but it is doubtful if it has been much above normal.

The 1929-30 lamb export season should open in the North Island next month. It is anticipated killings will be about the same as last year, when some six million lambs were frozen for the oversea trade, besides one and three quarter million sheep. Prices, unless a material improvement takes place in the British market,

are not expected to be so satisfactory as in 1928-29.

An illustration of what can be done on a fair-sized farm in the way of raising lambs for the export trade has been received. The owner of the property, which comprises 560 acres of sound country in the Marlborough district, puts about 180 acres under various crops such as oats, wheat, peas and rape, having the remaining 360 acres in pasture. From this area he last year sent 1405 fat lambs to the freezing works, mostly straight off the ewes; their average dressed weight was 38.66 pounds and the average realization \$6.67 per head. Only four of the lambs were graded as seconds. The farmer, in addition to marketing 1405 lambs, was able to send 300 fat sheep to the freezing works.

FEED PROBLEMS OF WESTERN OREGON

THE continued drouth which has prevailed throughout the Northwest has been the principal worry of the Oregon range livestock operators during October and November. In western Oregon the weather bureau reports that this is the driest fall since 1880. In some small towns along the coast where the annual rainfall is usually around six feet the water supply for city purposes has become a serious problem. Usually this portion of Oregon has early soaking September rains which bring on green grass and make conditions ideal for ploughing. These rains, too, are depended upon to provide moisture for the fall growth of stock beets, kale and rape which are used as succulent feed for dairy cattle and sheep. Up to December 1, at the time which this is written, there has been no rain except for an occasional ineffective shower.

There are indications now that throughout the state grass will go into the winter very dry and in an undernourished condition. Unless conditions are unusually favorable from now on this presages poorer grass than usual next spring. Feeding, too, has started earlier this year than usual with some now in progress throughout the range country. Sheep not on

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Registered Breeding Stock

EDGMAR FARM

DIXON, CALIF.

SHEEP

We can handle your feeder lambs for fall delivery or sell you some right good yearling or two and three-year-old ewes for fall. Should you want to buy or sell sheep range or permits see us; we sell 'em.

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Provo, Utah

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"Senator"—Bullard Bros.' Yearling Rambouillet Ram—Reserve Champion Ram of the 1928 Chicago International Live Stock Show.

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Founded in 1907 From Best Rambouillet Flocks in America



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CRANDELL'S PRIZE SHEEP

America's Champion Flock of Lincolns
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Ram Lambs—Bred Ewes in Either Cotswolds or Lincolns Delivered at Ogden, Utah,
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Weproduce
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bouillet.



A choice lot
of ewes and
rams for
sale at all
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Briggs 1144—Yearling Rambouillet Ewe, Grand Champion Rambouillet Ewe at
California State Fair, 1927

feed are finding slim picking on the driest feed they ever tried to swallow.

This is written from Ontario where feeding is now starting a good fifteen days to a month earlier than usual. While the hay in this section is adequate with a small amount still unsold, there is little doubt that it will all be fed before the season ends.

The last federal report of the hay crop of the state this year, so far as the state as a whole is concerned, showed a larger yield than first reports indicated. Certain sections, however, particularly the central and south-central portions of the state, owing to the persistent drouth, are somewhat short on hay. In Malheur County hay is perhaps the most abundant of any section particularly in that irrigated district along the Snake River. Here alfalfa hay is being sold in the stack at \$10 to \$11 per ton. Eleven dollars is being paid where lambing sheds and water are available. In Lake County, P. T. Fortner, county agent, reports a normal alfalfa hay crop, which is moving at \$15.00 per ton and up. The producers of native hay are mostly range operators and there is none of it for sale.

There was less active demand for feeder lambs this fall throughout the state than has prevailed for several seasons. Growers having lots of lambs which were allowed to get a little bit out of condition had a particularly difficult time in moving them. In Lake County, owing to the inactive demand for feeders, a number of growers consigned to Omaha and netted a quarter to three-quarters of a cent a pound more than they were offered at Lakeview. Approximately 100,000 lambs were shipped out of Lakeview this fall.

Up in Wallowa County Leonard Johnson and Walker Franklin, the former an extensive sheep operator and the latter in the lamb feeding business, report the hay crop about normal in that district. There was some damage to the second crop by frost but this was rather moderate. In some sections of the Wallowa Valley, owing to water shortage, farmers report the crop somewhat under normal. Mr. Johnson reported that the lamb crop out of Wallowa County averaged a little heavier than usual due primarily to the smallness of the crop, lambing percentages last

spring having been lower than normal. The feeder lambs brought from nine and one-half to ten cents per pound.

While government reports indicate, for the country as a whole at this time, that there will be about as many lambs go on feed this fall as was the case last year, this will probably not be the case in Oregon. The short hay crop and the relatively high price of feed are having a pronounced tendency to decrease the number of lambs going in the feed lot in this state. In Wallowa County, however, about the usual number is being fed. This is the only county in the state where we know this to be the case. The Johnson-Franklin farm near Enterprise is feeding their usual number of lambs, 3,000 head. These lambs are all fed under cover in a huge feeding shed. Chopped alfalfa hay and barley is the ration and with this Walker Franklin, who manages the outfit, has been able to put on very satisfactory gains. J. H. Dobbin, another extensive Wallowa County range operator, is also feeding out something over 2,000 lambs.

Owing to the short hay crop this year both cattle and sheepmen are showing greater interest in better utilization of hay land and in forage crops which might increase the production both of hay and of pasture. Ladak alfalfa is a new variety which offers promise in Oregon on land with a limited water supply. It is apparently a one-crop variety and produces a heavier first crop. Oregon observations indicate, than do most other varieties.

The experiment in airplane seeding of logged-off lands in Coos County to grass, conducted in 1927, has proved successful. This fall approximately 4000 additional acres of logged-off land has been seeded by this means. The principal seedings were made for the Wm. Sweet Timber interests of Bandon and for Alfred H. Powers Jr., Powers. The Sweet tract consisted of 2000 acres while the Powers tract was 1400 acres. A number of smaller tracts were also seeded. The pilots who did the seeding were Wm. Richardson, Coquille, and Harold R. Adams, Eugene. Mr. Adams is reported as being the first pilot ever to attempt sowing grass seed from an airplane. This was done on a 1000-acre tract near Coquille in 1927.

W. L. Tentsch.

DELAINE MERINOS

BIG SMOOTH ONES

The Ideal Wool and Mutton Combination

RAMS or EWES

One or a Carload—Shipped Anywhere on Approval

FRANK H. RUSSELL, WAKEMAN, OHIO

BETHUNE HAMPSHIRE

Bred From Choice Blood Lines

His Lordship—61739—A Beautiful Son of Commander, in Service

DAVID BETHUNE—Winsper, Ida.

Rambouillet Ewes For Sale

Feed and Range Conditions Make It Necessary for Me to Dispose of a Part of My Ewes—Even if I Have to Shade Prices.

Write or Wire

CHAS. A. KIMBLE

HANFORD, CALIF.

East or West Salt Lake Union Stock Yards

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Gateway to Eastern or Coast Markets

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NATIONAL RAM SALE

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EXCLUSIVE DEALERS OF SHEEP AND LAMBS

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A First Class Commission Firm with Complete Sheep Department

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These Yards are located ten miles west of Kansas City Stock Yards. Shippers also have the privilege of the ST. JOSEPH MARKET without additional freight charges. Stock loaded 11:00 p. m. arrives St. Joe yards at 7 a. m. next morning. Have Railroad Agent put "FEED AT MORRIS" on your freight bills and contract.

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KIND	GRAIN	SYRUP	MEAL	PER TON FED
No. 1	10%	15%	75%	\$24.00
No. 2	20%	15%	65%	25.00
No. 3	30%	15%	55%	27.50
No. 4	40%	15%	45%	29.00
No. 5	50%	10%	40%	31.00
No. 6	60%	10%	30%	33.00

Above prices include yardage and labor feeding and caring for the livestock while in our yards; also unloading and reloading, and sorting if desired. Only other charge is for salt and cotton cake used and straw for bedding purposes.

We guarantee our feeds to be as represented, and that no cheap substitutes nor ingredients of inferior quality are permitted to enter into them. Visit our yards and observe for yourself how well livestock thrives on this kind of feed.

THE RANGE COUNTRY

(Continued from page 27).

they consigned. They, of course, think selling at home is better than consigning.

We have as varied a class of wool in this district as we have sheep, and apparently the wool trade will not loosen up and pay what our better wools should bring. They claim our wool hasn't the spinning qualities that the same grade of wool grown elsewhere in the West has.

We are assessed three cents per head on our sheep to pay for trapping and poisoning predatory animals. I think that is money well spent. We are also assessed two cents per head by our state wool growers' association. I understand half of this amount goes to the National Association to support the lamb promotion work, which is also money well spent.

It seems to me there is a cause for complaint in the fact that grazing fees are the same for both good and poor ranges. Some sheepmen get a good summer range and others get rough, loggy, timbered country with enough poisonous weeds to kill a good per cent of their sheep; yet the fees are the same for both kinds. Such a condition should be corrected.

Farm sheep are on the increase here. Farmers are evidently meeting success with their flocks; at least they get more out of the use of their land through sheep than they would out of anything else, outside of dairying.

E. F. Sherman

NEW MEXICO

Cold weather prevailed, and rains or snows were frequent and heavy enough to supply livestock and ranges adequately in most sections. Ranges are good to excellent excepting in the southeast where they are only fair; livestock are mostly excellent.

Aztec

We have had mild and dry weather this fall and the fall range (October 30) is the best in a good many years.

The bulk of the lambs from this section were contracted in April at 12 cents. The lambs from the mountain ranges are somewhat lighter in weight owing to so much rain. More ewe lambs are being shipped out.

Transactions in yearling ewes have been

on a \$12 to \$13 basis, and mixed ages have sold at \$10 to \$12 a head.

Growers here are interested in any wool marketing plan that will net them better prices. Most of the 1929 wool on which we have had final returns has netted the growers from 20 to 27 cents per pound.

J. F. Ridenour

Vaughn

The weather is very cold (November 22) and winter range feed is poor.

We are breeding about the same number of ewes this season, but fewer ewe lambs were retained for replenishment purposes. Ten dollars has been paid for yearling ewes.

Eugenio Perez

Coolidge

November has been cold with light snows. Feed on the winter range averages fair to good (November 22).

We had a very light lamb crop and nearly all the ewe lambs had to be sold to make up the contracts. Yearling ewes are now selling at \$10 and mixed ages, \$9.50. I think the breeding bands are about the same size as in 1928.

About 95 per cent of the sheep go through the winter without extra feeding. Very little alfalfa hay is grown here.

We favor the new wool marketing plan arranged under the direction of the Federal Farm Board.

H. F. Previlt

CALIFORNIA

This was a bad month for California stockmen, chiefly on account of the extreme drought. Ranges are dry, extremely dry, and have been so for many weeks; consequently livestock are only fair to very poor generally. Rain has been very deficient in all sections and is very badly needed.

Burnt Ranch

This is not a sheep country; only a few head are kept by different farmers as a side issue. There are, of course, very few lambs shipped from here. I do not believe there has been any material increase this year in numbers of ewes; about the same number are to be bred.

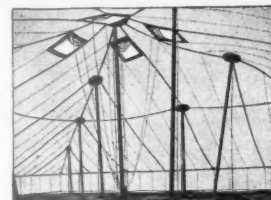
November was a perfectly dry month and feed conditions are poor.

John J. Dailey

Pleasant Grove

We have had but one rain this fall and that was only 19/100 inches. It is now

Portable SHEEP TENTS *will save your lambs*



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ROOMS WITHOUT BATH
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Cottonseed MEAL Pea Size CAKE
(Fine Ground) (Small Cracked)

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so late that rain will not bring green feed as heavy frosts will follow. This will mean heavy feeding of hay and grain for the sheepmen who keep their flocks here in the Sacramento Valley. Hay is now selling at \$12 to \$14. Lambs will start dropping in about ten days. About the same, or perhaps a smaller number of ewes were bred this season.

Some yearling ewes have changed hands at \$12.50 to \$13 and those of mixed ages at \$10.

Joseph W. Algeo

ARIZONA

Weather conditions were pretty satisfactory for livestock interests, no bad temperatures and no droughty conditions of extreme characteristics being reported. However water supply streams are low, and good general rains would be beneficial; and a very little shrinkage was noted among livestock during a cold spell, near the close. Lambing is making good progress in southern valleys. Livestock are generally in good condition.

WESTERN TEXAS

Rains were of frequent and general occurrence, most of the showers being moderate but a few heavy, keeping up the supply of range water and plant moisture satisfactorily. A little snow, and at least one cold snap were rather trying on livestock for a few days; but generally livestock are in fair to good shape. Ranges are also mostly good.

Fort Worth

We have had all kinds of weather since November 1: warm, dry, cold, and wet (both rain and snow). It is below freezing and damp at present (November 23). Range feed averages good.

Very little alfalfa and very few sheep are grown in this part of Texas. Sheep growing is largely dependent, as yet, on ranges with no additional feeding, except when absolutely necessary to prevent starvation. Ram feeding is making some headway. Farming sections of the state are being stocked with small flocks. This is a new venture and needs encouragement.

Sheepmen are showing some interest in cooperative wool selling.

J. L. Harris

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DRENCHING For Sheep Stomach Worm—Mix 2 fluid ounces of "Black Leaf 40" in one gallon of water. The dose per sheep varies from 1 to 4 ounces of this mixture, depending upon size and condition of animals. Write us for complete instructions.

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Coffey's Productive Sheep Husbandry, \$2.50; Sampson's Range and Pasture Management, \$4.00; Sampson's Native American Forage Plants, \$5.00; Sampson's Livestock Husbandry on Range and Pasture, \$4.50.



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